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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANACREONTIC.

Gentle maid, be mine the task,
To answer quickly what you ask,
Which the colors that I love,
The other colors all, above.

Red the color of the rose,
Whose choicest shades thy cheeks disclose,
Red, the coral's fav'rite tinge
Upon whose charms thy lips infringe.

White, the color of the snow,
Which, drifted, mantles all below;
Pure, but ah! not to compare,
Unto thy arms and shoulders bare.

Black, the color of the wing,
Which to the breeze the ravens fling;
Black, the color of the night,
When moon and stars all take their flight;
But raven's wing or starless night
Beside thy silken tress were light.

Blue, the color of the sky,
Which pure and cloudless hangs on high;
Blue, the color of the wave
Which doth the shores of Indus lave—
But neither wave nor cloudless sky,
Are equal to thy glorious eye.

Such the colors that I love,
The other colors all above;
Red, like to thy lip and cheek,
Blue, which in thine eyes I seek;
Black, thy silken tresses charm;
White, such as thy rounded arm.

THE COQUETTE OF ARLON.

In very ancient times the inhabitants of Arlon worshipped the moon, and the learned maintained that the name Arlon is derived from the two words *ara lunæ*, signifying "Altar of the moon." It is perhaps for this reason that the young women of this ancient town then had odd fancies. *Apropos* of this I propose to relate a story which Mr. Adolphe Dechamps must have listened to when he was governor of Luxembourg, for it is one of the traditions of that province. All the Arlonese know it, and I write it down for the benefit of those who have not been governors of provinces, and whose ancestors have not worshipped the moon.

It is said that about one hundred years ago there resided in Arlon a young girl named Gertrude. She was eighteen years of age, and was gay, frank and good-natured, always smiling and happy, and full of life and activity. She was the daughter of Charles Stock, a wealthy proprietor of the little town, and generally designated as Stock, Jr., to distinguish him from his father and grandfather, who were yet living. "They last long in that family," was a local expression.

Gertrude had many admirers, but none of them appeared to make an impression on her heart. This, together with her fascinating manners, gave her the name of the "Coquette of Arlon." Do not take this appellation in its harshest sense, for her father and mother allowed her to do as she pleased, having the utmost confidence in her. And it was not misplaced. Among the many who sought her hand in marriage were four young men of the town who deserve special mention. Their names were Sigismond de Vletter, Giles Collin, Wenceslas Stroobant, and Lambert Von Moll. The first-named was so calm and undemonstrative that the other three did not give themselves any uneasiness about him. They, on the contrary, were so pressing that the neighbors all expected that she would certainly marry one of them.

The four suitors pressed their claims, each one in his own way, urging her to decide in his favor. So one day in September, 1743, she devised a stratagem by which to test their courage and affection. Her parents once more allowed her to have her own way, for, as she never undertook anything without consulting them, we may suppose they were not the hard and tyranical parents that usually fall to the lot of unfortunate heroines in modern romances. A quarter of a league from Arlon, in a field belonging to her father, Gertrude had often noticed an old Roman tomb, which no one dared approach, on account of its ghostly reputation. All sorts of strange and mysterious stories were told about it. This tomb has now disappeared—I cannot say how. Gertrude resolved to make it the centre of her batteries.

Giles Collins came as usual, and uttered more ardent and passionate protestations of love than ever, declarng that he would willingly walk over burning coals to please her.

"I am not so unreasonable as to require that of you," said she; "all things considered I, do not refuse to marry you, but I wish to have a proof of your devotion and at the same time of your courage."

"Very well," answered Giles. "I will give you any proof of that you can demand; only say what it shall be."

"You know," replied she, "the ancient tomb which is situated on a knoll, a quarter of a league from town?"

"Yes," replied the puzzled Giles; "I have seen it from a distance; there is nothing remarkable about it."

"Well, this evening, at nine o'clock, I want you to go, without saying a word to any one about it, and lie down in the old tomb."

"In the witches' den? What a caprice!"

"And you must remain perfectly motionless until midnight."

"But, Gertrude, what are you thinking of? What is your object?"

"You are a coward; you are trembling already. Perhaps it is a caprice; but I have my project, and I wish to try you. If you do as I wish, I shall know that I can trust you; and providing you remain there from nine o'clock until midnight, my heart is yours. If you refuse, I shall marry some one else."

Struck by the decided tone of the young girl, Giles dared not offer further objection; but he thought of the freezing recitals to which he had listened; of apparations from another world that were seen gliding around the tomb, and of the witches who held their nocturnal meetings and made it a place of deposit for their unguents and diabolical compounds. In truth, fires had sometimes been seen burning near there through the night, and surrounded by groups of sinister or grotesque looking faces; but they were undoubtedly gypsies, with which Luxembourg and Limbourg were at that period infested. But some persons professed to have seen supernatural beings, and a thousand wonderful stories were related about them. For a year, however, nothing had been seen there, and though Giles was more afraid than he would have cared to acknowledge, he was so deeply enamored of the young girl that he accepted the condition and proposed to do what was required of him without divulging his intention to any one.

Shortly afterward Wenceslas Stroobant came in his turn. Gertrude gave him a very gracious reception. He was handsome and rich, and fully conscious of these advantages he felt confident of the success of his suit.

"It is not your fortune that tempts me," said Gertrude to him, greatly flattered.

Wenceslas bowed, as if he would say, "I understand; I have other attraction."

"I feel a deep interest in you," pursued she, and would willing give you my hand if you would render me a service that would prove your courage."

"You have but to command me," said the handsome young man; "I am entirely at your service."

"Well, then, you must know that one of my relatives has been killed in a duel. He is in the woods, and we are making every effort to secure him an honorable burial. In the meantime the body is to be placed in the Roman tomb at nine o'clock this evening. As the tomb is neither covered or inclosed, we greatly fear it may be disturbed; therefore I beg of you to go at half-past nine."

"To the witches' den? What an idea!"

"You are afraid already? *Mon Dieu!* how faint hearted the young men are."

"I am not afraid, but you are giving me a very queer commission.",

"Call it fancy if you will, but I can only confide this to one who is very devoted, for it is absolutely necessary to conceal this mystery from everybody. You must go there exactly at half-past nine, and you must dress yourself to personate an angel of light, and carry a torch in your hand. The fearful stories of which the tomb has been the subject, will be of service to you, and those who may be scheming to carry away or rob the dead, will upon seeing you sitting at the foot of the tomb, with your torch in your hand, be so terrified that none will dare approach. At midnight you may return home. Will you do it?"

"I will," said Wenceslas, who feared to displease her.

"I must be certain that you have performed this service; but remember, not a word about it to any one, and at this price my hand is yours."

Wenceslas retained his usual composure, smothering as best he could those superstitious fears which sometimes assail the strongest mind. He swore that he would be both obedient and discreet, and that at half past nine precisely he would be at his post, where he would watch the dead so carefully that not even a bat should approach. He soon took his leave in order to make his preparations.

A few moments afterward, Lambert Von Moll, also faithful, appeared to render his homage to the young lady. He was a lawyer, and everybody predicted a brilliant future for him.

"If you really love," said the coquette, "I am going to prove it. Some of the neighbors whom you know, and who are our enemies, wish to injure us. For this purpose they have placed a dead body in the Roman tomb, which belongs to our family. I wish you to make every possible effort to carry off the corpse."

"I?" interrupted Lambert.

"Certainly. I know that you are brave."

"That is true, but this is such a ridiculous commission."

"The body will doubtless be guarded by mere children, and in order to disperse them you must blacken your face and make yourself as ugly as you are handsome; in short disguise yourself as a demon. Call it a ridiculous commission if you will; but go to the Roman tomb precisely at ten; take up the body and bring it here, and you will gain all my gratitude."

Lambert Von Moll reflected for a moment, and deciding that it was not too great a price to pay for the heart of Gertrude, he like the two others, promised punctuality and discretion, and accordingly withdrew to make his preparations.

Sigismond de Vletter then came to pay his respects to Mr. and Mrs Stock; he wished Gertrude good evening, and conversed a few moments with her, while taking a turn in the garden. Having drawn him aside, Gertrude, who had her projects, proposed he should in his turn assume a character in her comedy. But Sigismond, who perceived some malicious intention, in spite of her grave tones, told her that for anything serious or important she might command him; and that such childishness was only proper for children. The coquette, not finding him very complaisant, left him.

The night was very cold, and at nine o'clock Gilles Collin arrived at the Roman tomb. He had furnished himself with a small lantern, not being very courageous. He went all around the tomb and carefully examined the bushes and every place in which he thought any one might be concealed, and then, not at all reassured by the silence and solitude which surrounded him, he extinguished his light and enveloped himself in a long white sheet which he had brought, concealed under his coat, then, extending himself at full length in the tomb, soon became as gloomy and motionless as the object he personated. Very lugubrious were the thoughts that passed through his mind while lying there in his winding sheet. A very long quarter of an hour had elapsed, when he was startled by the cry of a screech-owl. He uncovered his eyes and looked around, but he could see nothing but some vague reflections of light in the direction of the town. Soon, however, he heard, through the silence of the night, footsteps which were evidently coming toward him. He raised his head; rays of light caught his eyes, and he saw, not far off, a mysterious phantom, habited in a long robe of cloth of silver, which was confined by a blue girdle. The head of this apparition was crowned with stars, made of gilt paper, while from its shoulders floated two large pieces of muslin, representing wings.

Poor Gilles, who had not foreseen such an incident, cowered down under his sheet, utterly unable to explain the meaning of what he saw.

"It is an angel," said he to himself. But the angel coughed.

"It is not an inhabitant of heaven," thought Giles. "It is one of the sorcerers; I am in a very bad situation."

The angel, on his part, appeared to be ill at ease. He cast an oblique glance at the winding sheet that covered the dead, and did not appear anxious to make a closer examination. Holding the torch in his hand, Wenceslas Stroobant, thus transformed into an angel, appeared to make a great effort to seat himself at the foot of the tomb, and if the dead had not been in such a state of perturbation, he would have noticed that the angel was trembling with cold, or something else. Wenceslas seemed to have contracted a very bad cold, which was manifested by a very severe fit of coughing and sneezing, and being unable to find his handkerchief, he was obliged to use one of his wings to wipe the moisture from his nose and mantle.

"That is not an angel, certainly," thought the dead; "it must be a sorcerer. Who knows if he be not master of ceremonies? He is there with his torch to call the others, and I shall find myself in the midst of their revels, and if the devil presides over them what shall I do?"

While making these disagreeable reflections, he was struck by the sudden agitation of the angel of the torch, who appeared to hold some fearful object. It was the third personage approaching.

This latter (Lambert Von Moll) was disguised as a spectre of darkness. As he drew near, the light of the torch, which gleamed upon him at intervals, gave him a fearful appearance. He did not appear greatly terrified, but probably from motives of prudence he approached in a zig-zag line, pausing now and then as though he saw something he did not expect. The silvery robe of the angel glittered in the torchlight, and Lambert could not account to himself for this singular costume.

As the angel, whose trembling limbs refused to support him, remained fixed in his place, Lambert decided to make a flank movement, and, accordingly, he passed around the other end of the tomb.

His disguise was frightful; he was muffled in an ox hide, which was adorned with the long horns and ears; his face was blackened, and the lower part of it concealed by an immense red beard. In his hand he carried one of those wooden forks which are used to spread new-mown hay. Wenceslas, who had not lost sight of the demon, now signalized himself by the greatest effort of courage he had ever made in his life. He suddenly advanced, with the torch at arm-length before him, and the spectre recoiled. But the flame touched Lambert's great beard, and in an instant it was in a blaze. He quickly tore it off and sprang on the angle, whose torch fell and was extinguished.

They seized each other by the hair mutually astonished, perhaps, at finding each other palable.

The corps, who had seen all, and had begun to question whether it was really a scene among the witches, now took Wenceslas and Lambert for a good and a bad angel who were disputing possession of him, and, overcome by terrible fear, he suddenly sprang out of his tomb, with his winding-sheet around him, and took to flight across the fields.

The two champions, seeing the dead rush forth, were seized with the same terror, and letting go of each other, by common consent, they fled as though pursued by all the witches.

The three lovers returned to their respective lodgings, utterly overcome by what they had seen and passed through; and the next day none of them were able to leave their beds. To finish their adventures, Gertrude sent word to them that they must have very little esteem for her, since, instead of fulfilling their promises, they had run away in such a ridiculous manner. And she married Sigismond.

Farm Notes.

SPRING FEEDING.

Feeding bees to promote breeding should be commeneed about the middle of this month, and when once begun it should be kept up daily until the flowers yield a good supply of honey. We think the best feed for bees is a syrup made of good coffee sugar. It is not as apt to attract robber bees as diluted honey, and we prefer it as it is easily prepared and much cheaper. Our rule for preparing sugar syrup is, to every ten pounds of good coffee sugar add four pounds of water. Remove all scum that arises and boil five minutes. When cold it is ready for use. Feed one-fourth of a pound daily.

To feed bees successfully, a good feeder is necessary. No beeskeeper should be without some sort of a feeder. Water should be placed near the apiary or in feeders, as bees use large quantities in preparing food for their young.

We have for years practised feeding our bees, and always found it paid us well for all time and labor expended by getting earlier swarms and doubling the amount of surplus honey. [Chautauqua Farmer.

GRAIN FOR POULTRY.

There is no grain that is relished so well by fowels as Indian corn. It must always continue to be, as now, the American poulterers main reliance, for although too fattening to use in certain cases, it possesses more nutriment for the price than any other grain, and is always to be abtained. Corn can be given ground and unground, raw and cooked. Oats we prefer ground fine, as otherwise the hulls are two harsh and bulky. With wheat-bran and middlings, when in the kernel, barley and buckwheat, there need be no difficulty in avoiding monotony. Rye, though the poorest grain of all, may be given occasionally, and brewers' grains if convenient.-Poultry World.

THE INFANT'S WORKSHOP.

Catching the sun-motes on the floor
Counting them gaily o'er and o'er,
Golden rings for the waxen hands,
This the wee baby understands,
 Ah. silly one, ye cannot hold
 In fleshy hands such rings of gold,
 Yet, passing on into manhood's day,
 So will ye grasp and lose alway!

Blowing a bubble, baby fair.
A globe of rainbow colors rare;
Hard at work with dimpled lips
Sweet as flowers the honey bee sips,
 Blow, baby, blow a mimic world,
 Laugh at the sheen your breath unfurled;
 But your smile, alas! will turn to pain,
 Your bubble of life will break again,

Chasing butterflies, powdered wings,
Baby grasps at the brittle things,
Dead, poor insect! its colors bright
Soft laid on baby fingers white.
 Weep, child, for the things ye have caught
 Breathless, ye find your treasures naught;
 Thus pleasures in your future, ah, me!
 Crushed in the grasping will ever be.

MARIE LE BARON.

Washington, April, 1873.

The New Postal Cards.

[N. Y. Post.]

A correspondent asks us some questions concerning the new postal cards, which are to be ready for use on the first of May. Are they simply ordinary cards, whose "contents" may be "noted" by any curious person? They are. A postal card, although it is to do the work of a sheet of note paper, an envelope and a postage stamp in combination, is all outside. It is made of "band paper," meaning thereby paper worked into a solid mass without pasting. Each one is to be five and one-eighth inches long and three inches wide. It is to be adorned with various official marks, and is to be stamped with "U. S. postage, one cent." Lines for the address are to be on one side, and the message is to be written on the other. When the message is written the card is ready for the mail-bag.

As will readily be inferred, the postal card is an ingenious device for obtaining publicity. If the man wants to call his neighbor a donkey in the face and eyes of the world he is able to do so by this means at the nominal expense of one cent. At the same time he runs no risk of immediate danger, and may confer a great deal of pleasure upon those who in the way of business or by accident see the card. Lovers, it is thought, will not use the postal card, unless their communications are as prosaic as the one sent by Mr. Pickwick to Mrs. Bardell, although the coquette may find it serviceable as a new means of annoying her rivals. The bright *Arcadian* professes to believe that sentimental folks will use these cards by attaching a new meaning to old words. For example: Let "clams" stand for "her" name. In a moment of downheartedness she writes to "him": "Do you love clams?" A harmless question, and an important one, on the face of it; but what a "wealth of meaning" there is in the answer: "I do; I do!" Thus dialects may be kept, as carriages are now, for private use. If any one is malicious enough, however, to write an indecent message, the Postoffice authorities are required by law to send the card at once to the Dead-letter office. In England the cards have been perverted very often to blackmailing purposes, an evil which, we hope, will not occur in this country.

The postal cards will be sold for one cent each, whether one be bought or more.

As to the advantages of the system there are two, cheapness and facility. The saving in money on every communication is two-thirds on ordinary letters. In time, one saves the folding of the paper, the sealing of the envelope and the possible affixing of stamps.

The cards are made at Springfield, Mass., whence, upon the requisition of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, at Washington, they will be sent to any part of the country.

Sewing Buttons.

It is bad enough to see a bachelor sew on a button, but he is the embodiment of grace alongside of a married man. Necessity has compelled experience in the case of the former, but the latter has always depended upon some one else for this service, and, fortunately for the sake of society, it is rarely he is obliged to resort to the needle himself. Sometimes the patient wife scalds her right hand, or runs a sliver under the nail of the index finger of that hand, and it is then the man clutches the needle around the neck, and forgetting to tie a knot in the thread, commences to put on the button. It is always in the morning, and from five to twenty minutes after he is expected to be down in the street. He lays the button exactly on the site of its predecessor, and pushes the needle through one eye, and carefully draws the thread after, leaving about three inches of it sticking up for the leeway. He says to himself: "Well, if women don't have the easiest time I ever see." Then he comes back the other way, and gets the needle through the cloth well enough, and lays himself out to find the eye, but in spite of a great deal of patient stabbing, the needle point persists in bucking against the solid part of the button, and actually, when he loses patience, his finger catches the thread, and that three inches he had left to hold the button slips through the eye in a twinkle, and the button rolls leisurely across the floor. He picks it up without a single remark, out of respect for his children, and makes another attempt to fasten it. This time when coming back with the needle he keeps both the thread and button from slipping by covering them with his thumb, and it is out of regard for that part of him that he feels around for the eye in a very careful and judicious manner, but eventually losing his philosophy as the search becomes more and more hopeless, he falls to jabbing about in a loose and savage manner, and it is just then the needle finds the opening and comes up through the button and part way through his thumb with a celerity that no human agency can guard against. Then he lays down the things, with a few familiar quotations, and presses the injured hand between his knees, then holds it under his arm, and finally jambs it into his mouth, and all the time he prances about the floor, and calls upon heaven and earth to witness that there has never been anything like it since the world was created, and howls, and whistles, and moans, and sobs. After a while he calms down, and puts on his pants, and fastens them together with a stick, and goes to his business a changed man. [Danbury News.

Signification of the Wedding Ring.

The materials and devices of the wedding rings are scarcely more various than the explanations given by learned writers of the significance of "the pure and perfect arroba." That the gift of a ring was held by the ancient peoples of the earth to be a token of the giver's affection for the confidence in the person to whom he gave it, the illustrators prove by references to sacred scripture and classic literature. It follows, therefore, that the bridal hoop symbolizes the bridegroom's devotion to and perfect trust in the bride.

It is a single object, and, therefore, signifies the perfect oneness of two persons united in wedlock. It having no ends, the circlet is a type of the endlessness and perpetuity of matrimonial love. It denotes the fidelity with which the man weds the woman; even as the Episcopal ring betokens the faith which a Bishop takes the church for his spouse. Swinburne holds that its roundness signifies "the round flowing love and hearty affection."

The exactness with which a proper ring fits the finger for which it has been fashioned represents the nicety and perfect harmony with which a married couple should fit another in temper, taste and mental capacity. Just as the fitting neither pinches or slips from the finger, so fitting spouses neither nip nor avoid one another. As one of the several valuable articles which the groom paid for his bride, the ring itself is regarded by some authorities as a symbol of purchase. [Jefferson's Brides and Bridals.

The Scene of the Massacre.

The "lava-beds" in which Captain Jack and his fellow miscreants are lurking are situated in the county of Siskiyou, the northwestern county of California. They are a little way south of Rhelt and Wright lakes, which just touch the line separating California and Oregon. The surface of Siskiyou county is mountainous, Mount Shasta standing in the southwestern part of it. The county contains about seven thousand square miles.

The "lava beds" are not lava beds at all. The prevailing rock in that part of the country is trap, the particular place where the Modocs are situated being covered with columns and irregularly formed masses os basalt, a rock of volcanic origin, the finest specimens of which exist at the Giant's Causeway and at Fingal's Cave. The precise limits of this natural fortification are not given in the books. It is well adapted to the Indian style of warfare, and since it can be defended with comparative safety the Modocs may make a vigorous defence.—[N. Y. Post.

Wants it Adopted Here.

The Chicago Times thus addresses the leading dry goods merchants in that city:

You will please provide a lunch counter for your lady purchasers, without further delay, or hide your diminished heads. The ladies of Chicago cannot long be kept in ignorance of the fact that the most fashionable dry goods house in Paris keeps a callation spread to refresh madame after the fatiguing labors of shopping, and it is not to be thought of for a moment that Paris should be ahead of Chicago in any such matter. True, the non-lunching purchaser might not altogether relish the thought that he or she was paying for some one else's lunch; but so sensible a consideration as this can not be expected to obtain against the practice of importing Parisian fashions; else we might have no Parisian fashions whatever. Then there is another trick of the dry goods trade at the French capital which is noteworthy. A prominent dry goods house gives to each customer as he departs a toy balloon, such as children carry about, on which is printed in large letters an advertisement of the establishment. The peculiar adroitness of this is that after these aspiring playthings have palled upon the youthful senses, their earthly ties are loosened, and they go up to advertise the store among the celestials.

A DRILL instructor in San Francisco tested the efficiency of his men by putting them through a number of evolutions with their eyes bandaged. They are said by a local journal to have gone through the manual of arms, marching, wheeling, extending in skirmishing order and other movements with the utmost precision.

THE new parasols are very odd; they have short club handles and staffs, with a heavy knob of gold, silver, ivory, tortoise-shell or mother-of-pearl at the end; some of these handles are entirely of tortoise-shell or mother-of-pearl—these, of course, come with the richest silk covers, lined and fringed. Pale pongee parasols lined with delicate pink, blue, and green, have also club handles, formed of large knotted sticks; these handles are tinted and varnished to match the shade of the pongee.

THE late Mrs. James Gordon Bennett was riding on the steam cars on one occasion, when General Scott entered and took a seat directly behind her. As he appeared to be unoccupied, the lady handed the General a copy of the New York Herald, which she had been reading. "Madame, I thank you," said the General, returning the paper, "I never read the Herald." The General had one less newspaper to support him at the next election.

ON Saturday last a colored boy named John Blandford, about thirteen years of age, while walking along the railroad two miles from Chicago, found a badly broken rail in a deep rock cut, and located in a very dangerous place. After studying for a moment, knowing that a train was due, he divested himself of his coat and hat, and as the train approached he ran up the road waving his hat and coat. The signal was seen, "down-brakes" was sounded, and the boy, almost out of breath, told the conductor of the danger ahead, and thus, perhaps, loss of life and destruction of property were prevented.

REMEMBRANCE.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Not in the garnered sunshine,
 The time of banded sheaves;
Not when my footfall rustles
 Through heaps of autumn leaves;

Not then—though through that glory
 I bowed a mourning head,
And kissed the locks grown hoary—
 Not then I mourn my dead.

But when some spring-time idler
 Reports a song-bird's call,
I bring to mind the watcher
 Who, knowing, loved them all—

Who, with the swallows' coming,
 More glad and happy grew,
To know one added winter
 They both had weathered through

When, like a thrifty housewife,
 The great horse-chestnut tree
Tips all her buds with varnish,
 Ah, then I seem to see.

Dear eyes undimmed look upward,
 To watch each calyx brown
Release its crumpled secret
 And wreathe it in its crown.

When first the lilacs blossom—
 When, by the foot worn sill,
There came the stars of April,
 Myrtle and daffodil—

Then, full of heart-sick longing,
 I miss the dear old feet
That brought me only gladness,
 Along Life's narrow street.

So, evermore in spring-time,
 Beneath the leaves of years
Perennial, comes remembrance
 Of that once sown in tears.

And through the south wind's story,
 A cry I may not still
Disturbs the sleeping silence
 That crowns the orchard hill.

—N. Y. Ledger.

VARIETIES.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper recently headed its leading editorial "The truth for a change."

THE motto of the Good Templar girls of Salem, N. J., is: "The lips that touch wine shall never touch mine."

AMONG ladies in London, writes a fashionable correspondent, there is a perfect rage for black silk stockings.

IT pays even in this world to become known as an able and faithful worker in the Lord's service. Spurgeon has been offered $50,000 to deliver fifty lectures in the United States.

A MAN in Fort Wayne, Ind., dropped his pocket book, containing $745, on the side-walk, on the 1st of April, and found it in the same position half an hour afterwards. Everybody had been afraid to touch it, for fear of being fooled.

THE son of Baron Rothschild, the head of the Austrian branch, has not only married a Christian but has abjured his faith for hers. He will succeed his father, and is, indeed, his only son and heir. His wife is a daughter of the Austrian Archduke Regner.

WEALTHY Americans with handsome daughters whom they are about to take to Europe, should know that a French law provides that sons-in-law may claim support from their father-in-law. Paris is full of "barons," very handsome and decidedly impecunious.

A DARING attempt is shortly to be made to cross the Pacific, from San Francisco to Japan, in a small sloop, thirty feet feet long. She is named the Dolphin, and will carry a crew of three men, in addition to her captain. The object is to hunt sea otter, which are stated to be very plentiful on the Japanese coast.

A BOSTON paper complains that on one of the trains running out of the city recently, a woman with a boy about five years old, a girl of seven and a dog, the party occupying four seats, handed the conductor one ticket, which was accepted. There were passengers standing for want of seats.

A CHINESE servant was brought home by the gentleman of the house, and his mistress inquired his name. "Yung Hoo Wing." "Oh," said she, "I cannot call you that; I will call you Charley." What is your name?" he asked in return. "My name is Mrs. John Browning." "Welle, I calle you John!" exclaimed the Celestial.

A MAN in the dress of a workman was lately walking in the streets of Berlin with a packet in his hand, sealed and inscribed with an address, and a note that it contained 100 thalers in treasury bills. As the bearer appeared to be at a loss, he was accosted by a passenger, who asked him what he was looking for. The simple countryman placed the packet in the inquirer's hands, and requested that he should read the address. The reply was made with an agreeable surprise, "Why, this letter is for me! I have been expecting it for a long while!" The messenger upon this demanded ten thalers for the carriage of the packet, which was readily paid, with a liberal addition to the porter. The new possessor of the packet hastened to an obscure corner to examine his prize; but, on breaking the seal, found nothing but a few sheets of paper, on which was written, "Dona."

LADIES traveling through Canada by rail are often greatly annoyed by having their luggage unnecessarily searched, but one of the officials recently got his deserts. It happened that a Yankee school teacher on her way from Kansas to Vermont passed through the Dominion, with a trunk packed to bursting with nothing contraband. When the officer demanded her keys she begged him not to open it, assuring him it had come through from Kansas, contained simply clothes and books, and was so full that it would be very troublesome to repack it. But he sternly demanded the key, and maliciously pulled everything out to the very bottom; then, finding her assertions true, he returned the key, and advised her to "hurry up and get the traps back," as the train would soon move. "What's that to me," said the quick-witted woman, I have a check for that trunk, and hold the Grand Trunk Railway responsible for its safe delivery. I will not take the key, and you may do as you please with the trunk." Report says that official was very weary and red in the face, and rather profane before he finished packing that trunk.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 19, 1873

It is announced that our overworked President will soon be off on another trip. He will leave Washington early next week for Connecticut, then he goes West, and on the 10th of May proposes to visit Richmond. He will dwell at Long Branch, with occasional journeys to the metropolis and other places, during the heated term.

The *Gazette* has not yet been made up its mind whether the President ought to be praised or denounced for giving his official sanction to the salary grab. It evidently remembers how it put its foot in it, when it declared "the Evans defalcation is no defalcation at all," and resolved to keep clear of like entanglements in the future.

If Grant wants to make short work of Captain Jack and the leading Modoc assassins let him send for Sheridan, the scalper of the Piegans, and the desolator of the Shenandoah valley. Jack deserves just such an avenger. We hardly suppose Grant will agree to this, however, since his son, Fred, has been appointed on Sheridan's staff.

President Grant in his letter to Joseph Medill of Chicago accepting his resignation as a member of the Civil Service Commission, says "the spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained." This is reassuring, but Curtis and Medill, want to know why the substance as well, should not be maintained. They object to being used as decoy ducks any longer.

There is a great scramble going on since a salary of $2,000 has been attached to the Pennsylvania State Commissioners to the Vienna World's Fair. Harry White, who has held on as Senator and member of the Constitutional Convention is anxious to pocket the salary, and it is stated that Senators Rutan and Graham would not decline if appointed. To add to the respectability of the delegation, at least one Democrat ought to be selected.

A Number of our leading citizens of the Republican persuasion have taken stock in a new paper about to be issued, called the *Telegraph*, and publish their names to the world, to prove they are neither ashamed nor afraid to be connected with newspaper enterprises. We can recollect the time when this was not the case, but perhaps they think the profession is looking up—still the most successful newspapers are not stock concerns, which usually swallow up dividends in expenses to freeze out stockholders, then suddenly cease to live or are carried on by some political hacks always on the look out to administer on newspaper effects. We hope this may not be the case with the promised paper, but we shall see.

While the Legislature of South Carolina was composed of men who could read and write—we mean prior to the year 1861—the bill for stationery amounted to about $100 per session. Now when composed of plantation negroes and a small sprinkling of carpetbaggers and a still smaller infusion of respectable white men, singular as it may appear the bill for stationery last year amounted to the enormous sum of $16,000. The printing bill of the State in 1872, amounted to $600,000—divided among the Radical papers. The excessive knavery of all this is much more clearly manifest, when it is borne in mind that all the State taxes are paid by the white men who are old residents of the State. Neither the negroes nor their white allies from the North contributing one dollar thereto. And yet men around here who pretend to honesty and even to religion, vote year after year to sustain those arrant thieves.

Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, recently addressed a meeting in St. Anne's Church in Brooklyn on the condition of the people in the Island of St. Domingo, who according to the programme mapped out by Grant (and for opposing which Sumner was ostracised in the Senate,) and destined to form a State of our Union. We presume Dr. Coxe is a sound Republican, and that for other reasons equally pow'rful will be regarded as authority by our friends around at the corner of Sixth and Smithfield. For twelve miles back of Port-au Prince he says the country is utterly desolate, of the 600,000 inhabitants, barely one-sixth are even nominal Christians, the rest being pure savages of the grade found in Africa. As to worship, the Devil is their duty, whom they endeavor to propitiate. Once a year they offer up human sacrifices and actually feed upon the bodies sacrificed, as one of their religious rites. We had hoped that in having one or two States offered up as a sacrifice to the spirit of modern deviltry—South Carolina and Louisiana in the hands of Vandoo and his worshippers, we had at last touched bottom in the degradation brought upon the country by the madness of Radicalism; but the introduction of a State wherein human sacrifice and absolute cannibalism rule, one would hope would at last startle the people from their stupid faith in the statesmanship of a President who professes to have learned his new trade during his four year's apprenticeship at Washington.

TRUTH VS. FALSEHOOD

More than one of the newspapers in this city appear to derive great pleasure from misrepresenting the views of The Post upon almost every question of general interest; we presume they receive either pleasure or profit therefrom, but to every fair mind it has the appearance of arising either from gross ignorance or a wanton disregard of the truth.

One of these papers asserted the other day that The Post urged an exclusive specie circulation; when it might have known, and in all probability did know that we have all along urged the resumption of specie payments and a paper currency redeemable on demand in specie, the only currency practicable and useful in a country like ours. The same paper asserted that we were anxious now for the withdrawal of the greenbacks from circulation, and yet had urged the issue of such enormous quantities of that paper, that had our counsel been followed, they would have become of no value. It is rather discouraging, this trying day after day, to beat a little common sense into the heads of some people, but we will do our best.

The Post advocated what is known as the Pendleton idea of paying off the bonds according to the bargain made when they were issued, and it has never once indicated any change of opinion upon that subject for its opinions have undergone no change. That plan was systematically lied about by the Radical press; the people were told that Mr. Pendleton proposed to issue, in one batch a sufficient quantity of greenbacks to pay off all the bonds at once; the very men who wrote those things knew at the time they were writing falsehoods, and we have in our mind's eye at this moment no less than two Pittsburgh editors, who after publishing editorially such ridiculous falsehoods, absolutely refused to publish replies—although one of them had hypocritically asked through his columns to be set right in case he had committed any mistake. The plan in question really was, year by year, to appropriate to the payment of the bonds, every dollar of the immense revenues of the government over and above what should be necessary for the economical expenses of the government; and statistics were quoted to show that by following that plan, the whole of the debt could have been paid within ten years, without adding one dollar to the burthens of the people or increasing the currency one cent.

The bond party—the party of the money power—however succeeded in defeating the grandest mode ever suggested of relieving an over-burthened people, and at the same time keeping exact faith with the public creditors. They have had it their own way ever since, and we exhibited a few days ago the figures of the almost incredible amount of taxes which have within a few years been wrung from the people, almost every dollar of which might have been saved had the Democratic party triumphed in 1868.

Now how do matters stand. Barely one dollar in every eight, of all those taxes have been applied to the reduction of the debt.

The power of party drill and the influence of party prejudice is simply incalculable, when it leads men who do exhibit common sense on some subjects to sustain the present financial policy of the administration. Who in this wide world possess the irresponsible power now vested by act of Congress in the President and in his subordinate officer, the Secretary of the Treasury? He is master of the whole business interests of the country. He can make gold go up or go down, by his mere nod. He can in a moment—in the twinkling of an eye—increase or diminish the circulating medium to the extent—so he claims—of $54,000,000. He can make the fortunes of his parasites and minions, and mar the fortunes of all who will not consent to be either. Against this power—which no mortal man should be possessed of—we have protested, only to be misrepresented by some who are far more fitted to sing Pœns to absolute power than to sit in the editorial chair. This power has been created by the Republican party, it would be a monstrosity in any country, in ours it is absolutely hideous.

Our neighbors need never fear that we will ever hesitate to express our views upon these and kindred subjects; those they follow are sufficiently opposed to our real opinions to excuse them from the extra duty of misrepresenting us. In fact we imagine they would prefer not to have our views distorted in the columns of either the Radical or the Independent (?) press, as it is fairly inferible that when you distort, it is because telling the plain truth will not answer your purpose. In other words—when you lie about us, it is a pretty plain proof tha in your secret souls you know we are right.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF IRON.

At a meeting of the Western Bar Association held on Wednesday, the rates of iron were reduced four-tenths cents per pound, the card rates now being four and two-tenths cents. No change was made in the price of nails.

ENGLAND.

There has scarcely ever been a time since the outbreak of the American Revolution in which this country has escaped annoyance from the overbearing conduct of the British government. To pass over the cruelties of her officers to prisoners in their hands during that grand struggle, we may allude to her long and persistent refusal to evacuate her military ports on our Indian frontier on the North West, her insolent impressment of American citizens from our merchant vessels, her assault upon one of our frigates in sight of our own shores—in short, a series of injuries and insults which forced us, all unready as we were into the war of 1812-15. Her effort to deny us the right of fishery on the banks of Newfoundland after that war was over, upon the specious pretense that by its existence the provisions of the treaty of 1783 were abrogated, her withdrawal, in 1825, of our right to trade with her West India islands; her vexations annoyances concerning the North Eastern and North Western Boundaries; and finally, her open aid to the rebels in 1861-65; all show very clearly the amimus which has all along ruled her government toward the United States.

The outbreak of the war between France and Germany made her fear that possibly her chronic insolence had been carried a little too far, and she wisely made overtures to us for a settlement of all questions at issue. This proposal culminated in the Treaty of Washington, in which we treated her far better than she deserved, on the ground that she had made an awkward kind of apology for her ill-conduct, and agreed that a neutral government is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable grounds to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above; such vessel having been especially adapted in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use. Also, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men. She also promised to use due diligence in her own ports and waters, and as to all persons within her jurisdiction to prevent any violation of these admitted obligations and duties. These were bitter pills for Britain to swallow, but she did swallow them as a matter of sheer necessity, and forthermore promised to use her influence to have them incorporated into the system of all civilized nations.

Since, however, the arbitrators at Geneva have awarded that she was guilty in manner and form as she stood indicted, and sentenced her to pay damages for her violations of the laws of nations, and since Europe is at peace, she is talking as if she had made up her mind to trample upon the provisions of a treaty which was entirely too liberal, upon the ground that "due diligence" is too vague a term—too hard to be understood. We trust that our government will tell her that that will be a question for the jury, and that we have recently shown our ability to empanel a pretty large one upon occasion.

In the meanwhile we regret that there exists in some quarters here, a disposition to take the British side, and to find fault with Gen. Cushing's scathing review of her conduct and of the conduct of her Arbitrator, Chief Justice Cockburn, during the sitting of the Arbitrators at Geneva. This is in miserable taste. England was wrong all through, in her conduct toward us. She has been let off a world too easily by the treaty; and her efforts to shirk a complete compliance with all its provisions upon her part to be done and performed, must be insisted upon to the letter. It will be so insisted upon if the authorities at Washington have a proper degree of spirit.

THE MODOC ASSASSINS.

It is seldom we are called upon to record a more infamous and treacherous deed, mainly attributable to General Grant's Indian peace policy, than was that committed upon General Canby and the Peace Commissioners by the Modocs, a brief acount of which reaches u by telegraph. If any arguments were needed that the fiercest measures should be taken against the Indians, we think it has now been supplied—to tarry longer would be cruelty to ourselves. No effort should be withheld until Captain Jack and his murdering crew are made to pay the penalty of their dastardly crimes, and this can soon be accomplished, should the word be given. The murderers evidently with deliberation concocted their plans and deliberately put them into execution. To assent to a conference for the purposes of assassination we can conceive of nothing more depraved, or nothing better calculated to unite a civilized nation in a demand for revenge, and if we are not mistaken, the Modocs will pay heavily for the blood of our Peace Commissioners.

Many of our citizens will recollect General Canby who had charge of the drafted men collected in this city in 1862 and remember him as a most affable gentleman and gallant soldier. He was born in Kentucky in 1817, and graduating at West Point in 1839, became successively Second Lieutenant of infantry, Commissary of Subsistance, First Lieutenant of Infantry and Assistant Adjutant General. He distinguished himself at Cerro Gordo; was brevoted Major for gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco; promoted as Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Belen Gate of the city of Mexico; afterwards became Captain of Second Infantry, and Major of Tenth Infantry in 1855. He served in the Utah expedition under General Albert Sydney Johnston in 1859 60, and took command of Fort Bridger in Utah.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, he was in New Mexico, and exhibited great energy and skill in defending the territory against the Confederates. In May, 1861, he was made Colonel of the 19th infantry, and in March, 1862, Brigadier General of volunteers. In September, 1862, he was relieved from duty in New Mexico, and ordered to Pittsburgh. In his subsequent career he was engaged in many of the principal battles up to the close of the war. The manner of his death was truly a sad one for so faithful and brilliant an officer.

FUN AHEAD.

The Republicans have called a Convention of the faithful for May 6th, to send delegates to the State Convention, and for five county conventions for June 3rd. The liquor interest it is understood will take charge of the Legislative Convention, which nominates one Senator and six Representatives. They must be pledged to vote for a repeal of the present prohibitory law. The Republican party of this, the banner county, stands pledged, by its usual ten thousand majority, and from which they will not be permitted to deviate one hair's breadth. Unless this particular Legislative Convention has in large letters burnt across its forehead, this is the whisky party, it cannot live a second. Temperance Republicans must take the dose or make some other alliance. We shall soon see candidates attempting to carry water on one shoulder and whisky on the other, smiling sweetly on both sides and promising all things to all men. It is not our funeral.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The feeling of relief exhibited all over the State at the adjournment of the Legislature is outspoken, and carries with it a rebuke, which if sincere, will result in an effort to send honest men to make laws. But in this we have but little confidence. The people seem submissive and willing to be governed by a lot of professional office hunters, who may plunder at will, provided they are energetic in defending the party, and give their time and money at election times. The Phila. *Press* but reiterates the honest convictions of the press throughout the State where it says:

> The Legislative session of 1873 is ended, and we have no doubt the people will rejoice over the fact and that they would applaud the Governor were he to appoint a day of thanksgiving and prayer. It ended as it commenced—in scenes disgraceful to the State of Pennsylvania. Of the 133 members not 75 were qualified for their duties, and not that number were honest or did their duty. Considering this fact, we ought not to complain of the shameful work of the session; of the jobs, the peculation, and the rowdyism of the House, and of the ease with which the conscience of the more dignified Senate sometimes relaxed, and with which it concurred in palpably corrupt measures. The blame attaches to the people who chose these men to represent them, not from ignorance (for the reputation of the faithless members from this city had been earned long before last October, and was well known to every voter), but because a large proportion of them have become so completely the slaves of party and the tools of politicians as to neither think nor act for themselves when they exercise "the dearest right of freemen."
>
> Looking back over the session, we cannot discover one good measure that atones in any degree for the thousand-and-one corrupt ones. We cannot recall an abuse that was corrected or a Treasury leak that was stopped. Many steals, it is true, were frustrated, but the press and the Governor are the parties to whom the credit belongs. Our memory reverts only to one fraud after another, the climax of which was reached when the bill extending Mackey's term was carried by the most disgraceful tactics ever adopted in a legislative body. Franchises granted to one corporation were invaded for the benefit of rival ones; divorces granted by the score on the most trivial pretext, while nearly the whole delegation from this city seemed to regard it and its rich offices and large revenues as the proper objects of their plundering ambitions.

The *World* thinks that the Democratic party must survive and win only under its time-honored name and flag. That its triumphs must be by recruits rather than alliance:

> This strength of purpose which is characteristic of the Democratic party would, perhaps, have been productive of immediate political results if the party had been smaller. Throughout these long years of adverse fortune we have always been formidable enough to put our enemies in fear and keep them united; whereas, if we had been but a resolute handful instead of an inflexible host, the Republicans would long ago have split, and we, holding the balance, could have extorted concessions from one side as the price of making it victorious over the other. But the Democratic party is too large, and made of too unyielding stuff, to conquer in this way. At the very time its enemies were talking about its funeral, they stood in such mortal fear that they made voters of all the negroes to protect themselves against the re-ascendancy of the Democratic party. We shall overcome even that obstacle. But our path to victory will never lie in any other direction than a straight Democratic course, leaving honest Republicans to join us when they can no longer stand their own party. We shall never sink into a mere balance of power party. Our success will come everywhere, as it has come in Connecticut, by recruits, not by an alliance. The Christian church might as well make an alliance with one sect of the Mahometans, instead of baptizing them as converts.

To our friends of the *Dispatch*, who think it very good for the constituents of the salary grabbing congressmen to invite them to resign, and which at the same time attempts to white-wash Grant, who signed the bill and pockets one hundred thousand dollars thereby, we commend the following from the Boston *Post*:

> But it is far from just that the odium attaching to such an act should not fall upon all those alike who voluntarily became responsible for it. It never could have been passed without the President's signature; or if it could it nevertheless has the official sanction of that signature now. Not only was he consenting to it, but report says he actually presumed to lobby for it, urging it personally upon the majority with a pertinacity that ought to have aroused them to a sense of the disgrace they were about to incur. When the President was elected, he did not signify to the people that he was dissatisfied with his current salary, and should demand twice that amount by the end of the winter. His act of securing its prospective increase is not less flagrant than that of members of Congress in voting for an increase of back salaries. In fact, the increase of his salary for four years was the bribe offered him for his official signature to the bill. It admits of no other reasonable interpretation. And for him to have descended from his position to lobby for it on the floor of Congress is as inexcusable as it was unparalleled. Had he been signing a bill for doubling the salary of his successor it would have been another matter. It will not do to say that he was his own successor, for that is a technicality worthy only of the cause it defends. The President was signing a measure for putting more money into his own pocket; and whether it was a proper measure in itself or not, it was beyond question one that no President could assume to decide in its direct bearing on himself, and in deciding it any Executive should have been careful to remove the last vestige of a suspicion of self-interest.

Gov. Leslie of Kentucky has sent a message to the Legislature of that State. in which he lays before that body the address of Gov. McEnery of Louisiana, and reviews at length the unhappy situation of affairs in the latter State. "Their cause," he says, "is our cause; for their danger is our danger. The bitter cup which they drink to-day may be soon commended to our lips. To abandon her is to abandon the common cause of State Rights. If the great wrong which has been perpetrated against her shall pass unchallenged and unredressed now, it may serve as a precedent to render resistence to similar encroachments more difficult in the future." In conclusion, Gov. Leslie says: "I therefore recommend that a respectful but earnest and solemn protest against the unwarrantable intervention of Federal authority in the State of Louisiana, to which your attention has been called, be prepared and uttered by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, in a suitable form to be laid before the Congress of the United States, and that our Senators be instructed and our members in the House of Representatives be requested to give all proper aid in supporting the appeal proposed to be made by the people of Louisiana for a redress of their grievances."

The Reformers of Philadelphia have called a conventien, to meet May 20, for the nomination of Reform candidates for municipal offices. In their address they say: "In this city we are to-day suffering from all the evils which arise from the misguided partisanship of one class of citizens and the apathy of others. Taking advantage of the errors of both, unprincipled men have fixed themselves firmly in power, and as a result we have corruption ruling in all the departments of our city. Public improvements of vital importance are neglected, or when executed, cost extravagantly for inferior work. The health, the safety, the comfort, and the convenience of our citizens are uncared for, while officials grow mysteriously rich, and taxation increases with a rapidity which threatens destruction to the struggling property-owner, and is driving away from us the industries which are the source of our prosperity. To check the rapid progress of evil requires the united action of all good citizens, irrespective of party predilections, and never was the time more auspicious than now."

The new Prussian field-gun, says the Pall Mall *Gazette*, with which it is stated that the artillery of the Guard is to be armed forthwith, has already been surpassed, as far as the initial velocity of its projectile is concerned, for a breech-loading gun in France. It is reported that the enormous velocity of two thousand feet a second has been given to a ten-pound projectile fired from a gun manufactured by the French government by Messrs. Vavasseur & Co., thus exceeding the German gun by three hundred and the British nine-pounder by over six hundred feet.

You wouldn't think it to look at him, but President Grant is the most restless man in the country. He is always on the move. There is only one place he can stick to, and that is the Presidency. But you can never find him anywhere. To-day he is at Washington, to-morrow in New York, the next in Philadelphia, the next at Long Branch, then back again at Washington, &c. In a word, now you see him and now you don't.—*Graphic.*

A Republican newspaper keeps the following amendment to the Constitution standing at the head of its columns, and declares its intention to retain it there until the Republican party and the people disown the act of their representatives in Congress: "Article 18. Every scoundrel shall have the right, as Congressman and Senator, to vote himself an increase of salary whenever he feels like stealing."

The Paterson (N. Y.) *Guardian* adverting to news that the President will leave Washington to visit Connecticut, suggests that the purpose of his journey is probably to attend the funeral of his party in that State.

Colonel Fred.

Soldiers who with Sherman bled,
Braves whom Thomas bravely led,
Welcome now your Colonel Fred.
Fresh from the Academy.

Now's the day and now's the hour,
Swift I skip to place and power
What care I for faces sour?
Papa loves his family.

What care I for people's chaff,
Sinecured on Sherry's staff?
Let them curse, or let them laugh—
Papa loves his family.

Better far than Forsyth's scars,
Better than service calendars;
My claims to rank are my papa's,
And papa loves his family.

I've served the State—by proxy—well;
I've served in person, too—can tell
Of ocean's wild, tumultuous swell,
When I was sea sick, dreadfully.

I've heard the Paris midnight chimes,
In London I've seen jolly times,
And kissed the girls 'neath Berlin's limes,
With faithful assiduity.

Besides, to save me, if inapt,
With veteran subs, I'm handicapped,
And into Sheridan's staff I'm clapped—
For papa loves his family.

—*Graphic.*

COL. M'CLURE.

In the House, at Harrisburg, on last Monday night, Mr. Brockway offered a resolution inviting Hon. A. K. McClure and the remainder of the Liberal Republican party to deliver an address on the corruptions of political parties. Agreed to, and Messrs. Brockway, Josephs and Tittermary were appointed said committee.

After some time the committee returned from the Senate, and escorted Col. McClure into the hall and to the Speaker's stand. He addressed the House in substance as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Commoners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I am very happy to meet you this evening. Most of you, of Philadelphia, were never nominated, and but few of you were elected. Now about you of the rural districts, I do not know. I am extremely happy in the hope and belief in a better state of things, hereafter.

You have, however, succeeded admirably in the work of creating offices for those of you who can never get back. As to reform, I think the debates in the Senate must have impressed you favorably. I rejoice particularly in the firm belief that the darkest hour of political demoralization is over, and that next year I may meet your successors here, and that better men than yourselves will fill the seats that will know you no more; and in this fond hope, I bid you good night.

There is no man in Pennsylvania who knows the Republican party more intimately than Col. McClure.

Important Decision.

The opinion of the Supreme Court read by Mr. Justice Hunt, in the case of the United States against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will be of widespread interest, as it settles the question that the United States has no power to tax that part of the earnings of a corporation which has been previously pledged to a State or municipality. In the case referred to, the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of bringing trade from the West to its citizens, did by the consent of the Maryland Legislature, issue to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company $5,000,000 worth of bonds to aid in the construction of the road. The condition was that the road should pay to the city a certain percentage of its earnings as a sinking fund, besides the interest on its bonds. The United States undertook to collect an internal revenue tax on the net earnings of the road before deducting the part that was to be paid to the municipality, and the company refused to pay. The Supreme Court holds that this tax, so far as it applied to the city's share of the money, was not a tax levied on the company, but upon the city, and it has often been dicided that the United States cannot tax a municipal corporation, which is the representative of a State, *so far as certain powers go*, any more than it can tax the State itself. The tax ought not, in this case, therefore, be collected.

The Supreme Court has decided that Confederate war bonds issued by any State in aid of insurrection could not be treated in the same way as Confederate money, which the court has before decided did not vitiate a contract, provided the contract was a lawful one. The Southern Confederacy held exclusive jurisdiction over the territory where the contract was made, and the Confederate money was the usual medium of exchange. The plaintiff in the case in which this opinion was given to-day by Justice Field, sued to recover on a note given at Memphis in December, 1862. The admitted consideration of the note was a lot of war bonds issued by the State of Arkansas to aid the rebellion, then worth about 75 per cent. of their par value, and used at that time in Memphis to some extent as a circulating medium. The court held that the issue of the bonds being unconstitutional, the consideration of the note was void.

Obituary.

JOHN CUMMINGS.

Major John Cummings, of Selinsgrove, Snyder county, this State, died at his residence in that place on Monday last, aged about seventy-three years. His death was sudden and unexpected and is supposed to have resulted from a fit of apoplexy. But a few days since deceased was in this city seemingly as hale and strong as in the days of his youth. Those who saw him then, in the full flush of health, will realize with difficulty the sad truth that he is no more. Major Cummings was well known to the public, having held various honorable positions in civil office and having been for many years prominent as a Democratic politician. He was a member of the Legislature of 1871, representing the then district of Lycoming, Union and Snyder. He was a man of fine personal appearance, possessed excellent qualities of head and heart, and was a true gentlemen in every respect. His funeral takes place to-day.—*Harrisburg Patriot* 11th.

A celebrated doctor—celebrated almost as much for his love of good living as for his professional skill—called upon a certain eccentric nobleman, whom he found sitting alone at a very nice dinner. After some time, the doctor, receiving no invitation to partake of it, said: "My dear lord, if I were in your lordship's place, I should say, 'pray, doctor. do as I am doing.'" "A thousand pardons for the omission," replied his lordship. "Pray, then, my dear doctor, do as I am doing—go home, and eat your own dinner!"

RAILROAD MISHAPS.

Her back was all I saw of her;
 To see her face I tried in vain,
Until her fellow-passenger
 Got up and left the train.

I changed my seat and looked again;
 So sweet a face I never saw!
An eye of depths of souls within,
 A face without a flaw.

But as I gazed I saw a tear
 Roll down her opal-tinted cheek;
And casting off all thoughts of fear,
 I courage found to speak—

"Why are you weeping, fairest maid,"
 Say, why should so much beauty cry?"
"I do not weep," she tartly said,
 "I've got a cinder in my eye!"

Searching for the Dead.

A correspondent describes the search for the bodies of the dead at the wreck of the Atlantic as follows:

Around the wreck were twenty or thirty boats, some filled with fishermen from the shore, grappling for floating pieces of the wreck, or watching the work of the divers. Captain Sheridan chose one of his most skillful, experienced, and intelligent divers, John Stone, to search the vessel and report the result. Clad in his rubber armor, with life-line and tube he prepared to descend. The face front was closed, the two men in the boat started the air-pump, and the diver went over the side of the boat and down the ladder into the depths of the sea. I was sitting in a boat near to Captain Sheridan, watching his retreating figure. We were over a portion of the rigging deeply submerged; the captain gave me his water-glass, and I looked through it.

Far down in the deep blue water was a white form. I looked closer and saw that it was a half nude woman caught fast in the rigging. Swinging to and fro with the motion of the water, near by on the same spar, was a woman's night dress. As we watch the black figure of the diver, who looks like some submarine monster seeking his prey, he seized the corpse with his burly arms, disentangles it, and at his mandate the sea gives up its dead, the life-line is pulled in, and the diver ascends bearing with him the livid corpse.

They lift the body gently from the water and lay it in the boat. The weather-beaten wreckers, though no stranger to such forms of death, reverently drop a word of pity and regret before they leave this hapless victim of a great tragedy. They are all steerage passengers.

One is a man, another is a young girl with beautiful hair, which the old wreckers do not forget to admire. Then there is a low murmur of pity as the body of a young and pretty child—a little girl—is raised and laid on the pile of corpses. So in the space of an hour a dozen bodies were brought up. Then the diver comes up, and Captain Sheridan takes his story. He has gone into the steerage on the first two decks and down into the hatchway.

He reports that the steerage passengers are crowded together into the hatchway, and a number are jammed in every conceivable way among the cargo in the lower hold. The passengers were doubtless rushing to the hatchway, but many were cut off and tumbled into the lower hatches when the ship careened. The diver could not make his way into the cabin, access not being possible through the doorways, but he looked in through the side lights and ventilators. No corpse was visible. There are still some cabin passengers missing, who may have been carried out to sea. The cargo was examined, and a large portion of it can be saved. The situation of the vessel is in many respects bad for the divers, but the work will be continued, when the weather permits, with five divers and sixty five men.

Southern Hospitality to Northern Visitors.

The old and hospitable city of Charleston, S. C., seems to have been manifesting the fact that she has forgotten the asperities of war and extends her highest social courtesies to visitors of the North. The Charleston (S. C.) News gives an account of a brilliant entertainment given by Col. Richard Lathers, in that city, in honor of the Hon. Horatio Seymour and Wm. Cullen Bryant, of New York. After the ladies retired and the cloth was removed a toast was drank to the author of "Marion's Men," Mr. Bryant, who responded, in which, alluding to Southern society, he said that he trusted and believed that the chivalrous, knightly, generous race which had made Southern society what it was in happier days before the war, preserved even in its overthrow the vitality which would produce from the fallen trunk new shoots of life and vigor which would restore, in more than pristine beauty, the fair fabric of the Southern Commonwealths.

Mr. Seymour was also toasted, and responded, in which he alluded to the evident signs of returning material prosperity observed throughout the Southern States, and gratefully mentioned the warm welcome and kindly expressions of esteem which had been given not only to himself, but to the hundreds of Northern people who had been sojourners in the South during the past few years. The South, he said, had now passed through and was rapidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassments which had followed in the wake of war, and her future promised to be bright and glorious, and it remained to be seen whether the South had not, in the long run, come better out of the conflict than the North. There had been less of material disaster immediately following the war, but its events had enkindled a spirit of gigantic speculations, unsafe ventures and a perversion of business principles to the spirit of gambling on a memendous scale, so that it was painful to contemplate the possible result in the next few years.

The Emperor of China and his Celestial Relations.

A correspondent of the London Globe says:

"The Board of Astronomy in China has more important and delicate state functions than are entrusted to bodies of *savants* in less advanced parts of the world. Its last great duty was to discover the will of the sun and moon concerning the wedding day of their august brother and cousin. This having been satisfactorily achieved, the Board is now engaged in a still more delicate task. Maternal and grandmaternal rule has been, in China as well as in some other empires, behind the curtain of the Constitution for many years. But the Emperor, now that he is a very much married man, and more than fourteen years old, thinks it time to dispose of the two Empress Dowagers. He has therefore conferred upon one the title of Toanyu, said to mean 'Model of Elegance,' and upon the other that of Toanyin, or 'Model of Propriety,' which is taken to be a graceful way of suggesting to them that he no longer intends to remain in leading-strings, in the same way, we presume that the power of a statesman has before now been broken by giving him a peerage by way of suggestion that he is to meddle no more. There was, however a difficulty in the way—the most fatal consequences might ensue if these titles were conferred under unpropitious stars, and the astronomers are therefore hard at work in studying the temper of the skies, as well as of the two dowagers. Meanwhile, it is said that there are five European envoys in Pekin, and will soon be two more, waiting to congratulate the Emperor on his marriage, but unable to do so on account of the difficulties, moral and physical, of the Ko-Tow. The German envoy is said to be especially indignant, and threatens to carry his congratulations home again unless he can give them according to his own ideas of elegance and propriety. Perhaps the astronomers might settle the question. But it certainly seems rather comic to insist upon congratulating a man upon his marriage against his will."

A Schoolmaster's Trouble.

A disgraceful squabble, says the Middletown (N. Y.) Press, took place on Wednesday of last week, in the Eatonville school-house, in this district, which has generally borne the name of a "hard school." The custom is still kept up of "turning out the teacher on the last day," and Wednesday was given out as the last day. The teacher heard that the usual custom was to be observed on that occasion, and, as a precaution, made known the fact to the trustee, Mr. James Mulford, who visited the school, and after remaining a short time, and warning the boys to undertake no disturbance, went away. But shortly after his departure, three full-grown boys, watching their opportunity, pounced upon the teacher when his back was turned, threw him down, and were about to get the better of him, when several of the larger girls came into his relief. The tide of war was then turned against the boys, who soon beat a retreat and ran out of doors. The teacher followed, caught the "hindermost" boy and gave him a severe drubbing. In the skirmish, Mr. Decker, the teacher, had a finger bitten by one of the boys.

What to Do in Case of Accident.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, says Moore's Rural New-Yorker, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which will be found useful to remember.

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove water from the ear by tepid water: never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If any artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vain is cut, compress below.

If choked, get on all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, &c.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase the danger. Before passing through smoke take a long breath, and then stoop low; but if carbonic acid gas is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or, better cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalies; for alkaline poisons, give acids—white of egg is good in most of cases; in a case of opium-poisoning give strong coffee, and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

Marshal Bazaine.

A correspondent of the London Times recently had an interview with Marshal Bazaine, who is now awaiting trial for alleged treason against France in surrendering Metz. The correspondent found the Marshal in plain but comfortably furnished apartments, with a carpet, a table, piano, a mahogany bedstead, and a few chairs. In the conversation many subjects familiar to the world in connection with Bazaine's career in Mexico and during the late war with Mexico were touched upon. The Marshal laughed at the stories of treason alleged against him, as told by the correspondent, and declared that he did what his best judgment dictated to him in connection with his campaign and the surrender of Metz. He stated that while in that city with 90,000 fighting men out of the 170,000 he had rationed with him, he hoped to bring on defensive engagements in which the 250,000 German beseigers would be sufficiently weakened to enable him to force his way out, and, by repassing the Moselle, to throw his forces briskly into Alsace, to relieve Strasburg and to cover Alsace and Lorraine. He stated that the Prussianes found at Metz, when that city was surrendered, one day's supply of military rations at 300 grammes. He laughed at the charge that he had dined with Prince Frederick Charles before the surrender, and stated that on the occasion referred to he had merely tasted a little broth that had been offered. In regard to Mexico and the Emperor Maximilian, he said that he had twice vainly tried to induce the latter to leave the country, and that he had returned to France without a son. He expressed himself resigned to everything, and asserted full confidence in M. Thiers' integrity so far as he was concerned.

A Father's Advice to a Bride.

Said a young husband, whose business speculations were unsuccessful: "My wife's silver tea set, the bridal gift of a rich uncle, doomed me to financial ruin. It involved a hundred unexpected expenses, which, in trying to meet, have made me the bankrupt that I am." His is the experience of many others, who, less wise, do not know what is the goblin of the house, working its destruction. A sagacious father of great wealth, exceedingly mortified his daughter by ordering it to be printed on her wedding cards. "No presents, except those adapted to an income of $1,000." Said he, "you must not expect to begin life in the style I am able by many years of labor to indulge; and I know of nothing which will tempt you to try more than the well-intentioned but pernicious gifts of rich friends." Such advice is timely. If other parents would follow the same plan many young men would be spared years of incessant toil and anxiety; they would not find themselves on the downward road because their wives had worn all of their salary or expended it on the appointments of the house. The fate of the poor man who found a linchpin and felt obliged to make a carriage to fit it, is the fate of the husband who finds his bride in possession of gold and silver valuables and no large income to support the owner's gold and silver style.

RUBBING THE FIRE TONGS.

A child's round face in the tongs;
 She is rubbing the brasses bright,
While merry old-fashioned nursery-songs
 She croons with a childish delight.

She sees in the glittering sphere
 Her broadened baby face
Smiling back on itself with a wordless cheer,
 And filling the globe-like space.

Little friend, by my name once known,
 I am rubbing the tongs to-day;
But the face that I gaze on you would not own—
 It has lost your child-look gay.

Oh, your world was golden and glad,
 Your happy heart was enough,
Though that and the sunshine were all you had,
 And earth underfoot was rough.

But one thing I learned from you
 I have not forgotten quite—
No pleasanter work can a mortal do
 Than to keep one small world bright.

And thinking about you, dear,
 The face in the tongs has smiled,
In a dream I went back to your shining sphere,
 And played with myself, a child.
 —To-day.

EGG-SHELL STEAMSHIPS.

The Contest Between Iron and Wooden Vessels.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean prints the following communication from a prominent ship-owner:

The shocking loss of life from the shipwreck of the White Star steamer Atlantic ought not to be contemplated a moment by the public without connecting it with the mania for iron-ship building which has possessed the British commercial community for some years past. Every time such an awful sacrifice of human life is made, the truth ought to come out that iron ship-building is at the bottom of the murderous casuality. In the first place no iron ship can be trusted to have reliable compasses on board. In the second place no iron ship can be depended on to touch bottom with impunity, unless it be soft mud, when under ordinary speed. Even a protuberance of sand at the bottom will push the bottom inward, cracking and breaking the plates; and a sea lifting an iron ship and letting her fall even slightly upon a hard bottom, whether sand, rock, or reef, will have the same effect as striking an egg, to break it.

Let the public notice how speedily the iron steamer Atlantic broke up and carried her living freight to the bottom, in confirmation of these views. The third officer of this egg-shell steamer describes the sea as "rough." There was no storm, for the captain went to bed, a thing that no master of an iron steamer does in a gale of wind. The fisherman could visit the place of the wreck in their boats; they could not do this in a storm, or in very rough weather. The steamer thumped two or three times; an active officer had only time enough to bounce out, get to his boat and get her clear, before the bottom of the ship crushed up and the hold was deluged with water, and the ship rolled over and was inguifed. Had there been a gale of wind not a soul would have been saved, in all probability.

How would it have been with a wooden steamer? First, she would have withstood a thousand fold more thumping on the bottom than an iron ship. If stuck fast on the rock or reef, the pumps might have kept her hold clear of water, and, the tide being at the flood, she might have got off, or, if not possible to have got off, she might have remained on with safety till help from the shore had saved the passengers, if not the ship and cargo. A rent in the bottom of an iron ship will tear larger and larger, with even the least motion of the hull, admitting the water with fearfully increasing volume; iron sheets under strain will tear like paper when started. A hole made in the bottom of a wooden ship will be largely diminished in its delivery of water by the mass of splinters that will intervene for some time before wearing away. Pieces of rock or reef will often break off in the holes they have made in the bottoms of wooden ships, completely fitting the punctured orifice. Iron bottoms bring away no mementoes from rock or reef. In tales of the sea we often read of wooden ships being water-logged for days at a time, or of days and weeks occupied laboriously by all hands at the pumps, but nothing of the kind is told of iron ships. The order that would be "man the pumps" on a wooden ship would be man the boats on an iron ship. When the bottom of an iron ship begins to leak seriously it is the signal for a general breaking up. But the fatality of iron ships over wooden ones consists in several things. They are as egg shells in the conflict with the bottom, and the derangement of their compasses brings them to land as surely as *ignus fatuus* leads to a bog or marsh. Can a boat be seaworthy that you cannot land in safety on a beach! A fisherman would tell you a boat must be able to go ashore as well as to sea. And so it is to a measurable extent with ships, no matter how great and grand. As all distinctions are leveled in the grave, so are all the variations in the tonnages of vessels brought to an equality on the margin of the sea—all must be able to resist the schock of taking the land. It is not the nature of iron to withstand shocks and vibration with a safe degree of exemption from injury. This is the province of wood. Iron ships of large size can scarcely be launched without injury—many of them are built in dry-docks to avoid the risk in launching in the usual way. Whether in putting afloat or in grounding iron ships, there is danger of injuring them. They are the tenderest things that ever men trusted themselves to as vessels at sea. Every voyage of an iron ship is an experiment. A safe passage made by one of them proves nothing. You never knew, nor can any one ever tell, when an iron rail or axle is about to break; nor can builder, owner, master or seaman know or guess when an iron ship shall make up her mind to go no further, and to give up her career on the sea—it may be in mid-ocean or on a sandy beach. An iron ship has a destiny, if not a will, of her own. She has broken in two in a harbor as smooth as that of Liverpool; she has been cracked open and sunk by the floating ice of the Delaware and Baltimore harbor. Nay, she has been bumped against in our own lake harbors, and her plates destroyed in plain view above the water. If iron ships were an American institution, or invention, or clap-trap, and the British had forests of live and white oak and yellow pine as plentiful in growth as they have mines of ore and coal for conversion into ships, we should soon hear thunder all along the shores of the Yankee continent; not an emigrant would be permitted to set foot on board of such life-traps as the Atlantic.

WILLIAM W. BATES.

The Shah of Persia and His Jewels.

Expectations of beholding during the coming season the Shah of Persia in all his glory promises to be heightened among amateurs of precious stones in Europe by the anticipation of gazing upon the wonderful treasury of jewels which, according to report, the Persian Monarch is to bring with him. These unparalleled baubles are said to be worth fabulous sums of money, and the excitement caused by the first exhibition of the Kohinoor and the ex-Queen of Spain's emeralds will probably fade into insignificance when compared with this anticipated sensation. No European has ever yet been permitted to gaze on these gems, and it is said that fears are entertained in some quarters lest the Shah will be mobbed by the *beau monde* when he makes his appearance, perchance, a moonstone or his finger, or the Darya-i-Nur in his kalpack. The latter gem, according to Persian tradition, is own sister the Kohinoor, and was encrusted with the latter on the hilt of the sword of Afrasiah. The London papers have thrown out a suggestive hint in advance, by asking whether, perchance, a certain table diamond of great beauty of water, having engraved upon it the royal arms of England, may not be among the Shah's collection. This diamond, it is said, was once seen among the Persian regalia, and it is given out that a great many English people would be interested in having authentic information as to the present whereabouts of the engraved brilliant, seeing that it was once the property of the unfortunate Charles I., who was accustomed to wear it as an earring.

A YANKEE PRINCESS.

The Supreme Court of Denmark Decides Against Her.

The Boston Globe says:

"We gave, several weeks ago, an account of the efforts made by the princess dowager of Schleswig-Holstein-Noes, the daughter of a Boston merchant named Ray, to obtain recognition as a princess of the royal Danish family at the hands of the present King Christian. The stubborn refusal of the latter to recognize the American princess as a member of the royal dynasty did not dismay her. She secured the services of the best lawyers of Copenhagen, who sued the king before the Danish Supreme Court, praying for a decree in which the legitimacy of the princess's title would be established. Attached to the complaint was a document in which the princess solemnly declared that, in case the decree should be in her favor, neither she nor her descendants would ever lay claim to the Danish crown, nor to the private domains of the royal family. The princess lived in grand style in one of the finest houses in Copenhagen, and had with her a charming young American girl, a Miss Laboiteux, from St. Louis, who had been sought by a young officer of the Danish Guard, a Count Rantzow, who claimed that the American belle had been formally bethrothed to him.

"The suit of the Princess of Schleswig-Holstein-Noes vs. the King of Denmark was decided by the Supreme Court of that country on the first of March. The judges decided, however, only by a bare majority of four to three against the plaintiff, on the ground that, upon marrying her deceased husband she had understood perfectly well that the union did not confer upon her the rank of a princess of the royal house; that she received from the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria in 1863 the title of an Austrian countess, which she wore during the lifetime of her husband; and that, not being a princess of the blood, she can only obtain the title, rights and privileges of a member of the royal family by a decree of the king himself. The dissenting judges declared that the prayers of the petitioner should be granted. No sooner had this decision been promulgated than a police officer called upon the princess. He told her that he was commissioned to exact from her a written pledge that she would not molest the royal family any more, and cease calling herself a Danish princess. 'Never! never!' cried the impetuous woman. On the contrary, I shall continue asserting my rights regardless of consequences.' 'Well,' said the officer, 'these consequences will be very unpleasant. We have been instructed to remove you from Copenhagen and send you across the Danish frontier.'

"The princess said she would like to see the king order the police to lay hands upon the widow of his cousin, and she solemnly swore that she would never leave Copenhagen of her own accord. The officer withdrew to report to his superiors, who, in their turn, communicated with the king himself. The latter was highly irritated because of the conduct of the princess, and instructed the police to carry out his previous instructions. After consulting with her lawyer, the princess arrived at the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor, and quietly took her departure for Lisback, the German seaport on the Baltic. She was accompanied by Miss Laboiteux, who, by so doing, disregarded the injunction of the Danish court that she should remain in Copenhagen until the law suit of Count Rantzow had been decided against her. The latter has now no other consolation than to pay all the cost of his suit, and to reflect upon the danger of flirting with American belles."

The Late Lady Ellenborough.

Mrs. Isabel Burton writes to the Pall Mall Gazette in defence of the late Lady Ellenborough, whose biography she is about to publish. Concerning the last marriage of Lady Ellenborough to an Arab chieftain she says:

"About sixteen years ago, tired of Europe, Lady Ellenborough conceived the idea of visiting the East, and of imitating Lady Hester Stanhope and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. (There is also a French lady, Mme. de la Tour d'Auvergne, who has built herself a temple on the top of Mount Olivet, and lives there still.) Lady Ellenborough arrived at Beyrout and went to Damascus, where she arranged to go to Bagdad across the desert. A Bedouin escort for this journey was necessary, and as the Mezrab tribe occupied the ground the duty of commanding the escort devolved upon Sheikh Mijwal, a younger brother of Sheikh Mohammad, chief of this tribe, which is a branch of the Great Anazeh tribe. On the journey the young Sheikh fell in love with this beautiful woman, who possessed all the qualities that could fire the Arab imagination. Even two years ago she was more attractive than half the young girls of our time. It ended by his proposing to divorce his Moslem wives and to marry her; to pass half the year in Damascus (which to him was like London or Paris would be to us) for her pleasure, and half in the desert to lead his natural life. The romantic picture of becoming a queen of the desert and of the wild Bedouin tribes exactly suited her wild fancies, and was at once accepted, and she was married in spite of all opposition made by her friends and the British Consulate. She was married according to Mohammedan law, changed her name to that of the Honorable Mrs. Digby El Mezrab, and was horrified when she found that she had lost her nationality by her marriage, and had become a Turkish subject. For fifteen years she lived, as she died, the faithful and affectionate wife of the Sheikh, to whom she was devotedly attached. Half the year was passed in a very pretty house she built at Damascus just without the gates of the city, and the other six months were passed according to his nature in the desert in the Bedouin tents of the tribe."

TWO PICTURES.

An old farm house with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy who looks from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes, his one thought all day;
"Oh, if I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
 How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long;
"Oh! could I only tread once more
The field-path to the farm-house door,
The old, green meadow could I see,
 How happy, happy, happy,
How happy should I be."

San Salvador.

The recent great earthquake by which this city was destroyed, eight hundred persons perished, and ten millions of property destroyed, recalls some of the features of a former visitation, together with a description of the city:

The former city of the same name, which was totally destroyed by a like catastrophe on the night of April 16, 1854, was one of the oldest relics of the Spaniards of this country, having been founded, as is said, by Alvarado, one of the followers of Cortes and celebrated by Prescott for his bravery and gallant exploits in the conquest of Mexico, especially on that dreadful night, the *noche triste* of history, when the Spaniards were driven away from the capital by the Mexicans. Old San Salvador, first called Las Bermudas, founded in 1528, was abandoned in 1539, and the settlement removed to a spot about six leagues southward and three miles from the volcano of San Salvador, where it stood till its destruction in 1854, when its 30,000 inhabitants were rendered houseless by the earthquake. Seeing the danger of the situation, the Government removed the capital and laid out a new city ten miles nearer the sea, and to be called Nuevo San Salvador, but so many of the inhabitants preferred the old spot that in 1865 it was again made the seat of government. There is no other place on the surface of the globe in which so many volcanoes, both live and extinct, are crowded together within so small a space as they are in Central America, that is, in the region between the Isthmus of Tehauantepec and the Isthmus of Panama. They are all on the Pacific coast, running almost in a right line due northwest and southeast, commencing with the lofty volcano of Cartago, in Costa Rica. In this line there are several hundreds of peaks and extinct craters, of which ten or eleven are active, and thus probably save the country from more earthquake shocks than it has. In San Salvador, the smallest, but in proportion to its area the most densely populated of all the Central American republics, are the volcanoes of Amapala, San Salvador, (looking down upon the city now destroyed), San Miguel, San Vicente, Isalco, (which was formed within the last hundred years), Paneon, and Santa Anna. The whole country is subject to earthquakes, and the houses are built in the best way to avert danger from such phenomena; they cover a large area, and are but one story in height. Sometimes a volcano bursts out and the earthquake accompanies it with almost unheard-of violence, as in the great eruption of Cosiguina, in Nicaragua, in 1855, when ashes were thrown all over Central America, and the shocks were felt over an area having a radius of 1,500 miles. In the earthquake which destroyed the City of San Salvador, in 1854, but few lives were lost, as the catastrophe came during the day. It is impossible not to believe, although the telegraph despatch leaves the question untouched, that the earthquake which has again demolished the capitol did not take place at night, when the inhabitants were buried in sleep, for otherwise so many lives could not have been lost. At the time of the disaster the city contained between 20,000 and 30,000 inhabitants. It was situated on a plain beneath the volcano, and covered an area having a radius of about two miles. The houses, with the exception of the churches and Government Palace, were of brick and stone, strongly built, and having but one story each. They were between fifteen and eighteen feet high, covered with tiles, and each extended over a space such as would be occupied by about four of our ordinary houses. The streets were narrow, being rarely over thirty-six feet wide; the sleeping apartments of the houses were large, and the beds generally placed near the walls. When an earthquake takes place in daytime the people have ample time to run into the streets and thus escape danger, but at night a sudden shock more than ordinarily severe might cause the walls to fall in upon them, or the beams and tiles to drop down and crush them in their beds. It was in all probability thus that the 800 whose death is announced met their fate. Suddenly beneath the ground was a noise like the discharge of artillery, then a creeping together or sundering of the earth, chilling the marrow in their bones, and then the crash of the tumbling walls upon them. It is probable that the churches were left standing, as such buildings are erected in Central America with special reference to the nature of the country—the walls are extremely thick and heavy, and the edifices are not very high. The Government Palace was two stories in height and was a beautiful structure. The earthquake will probably fully settle the question that San Salvador is not the proper place for the capital (and in these republics the capital is nearly everything in point of government and general business), which will henceforth occupy some less dangerous situation. It is not impossible that the great conflagration which followed the earthquake may have been caused by the gaseous exhalations which at such times often come from the earth, or by fires issuing from cracks in the earth's surface.

A Spanish Prison

A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, writing from Madrid, gives the following vivid description of part of the Saladero or City Prison of that city:

"Having traversed well-lighted passages, we stumble down a dark, break-neck and filthy staircase, and, making our way through groups of ill-favored, ragged denizens of the place, stop before an iron-bound door, at which my conductors knocked loudly. It is opened. We enter another passage, and halt for a few seconds. A man with forbidding countenance, himself a prisoner, shouts loudly, announcing the Governor's visit, and a crowd of filthy, miserable objects in human form hurry past. The Governor beckons me to follow, and we find ourselves in a long, dismal, vaulted chamber. The offensive stench for an instant made me recoil with disgust. Throughout the whole length of this horrible abode is sloping woodwork, similar to that in guard-houses, which serves for the prisoners' bedsteads. Standing on these sleeping places, the wretches, about ninety in number, had taken their position. No bedding of any kind is provided for them, and, unless they have friends outside who charitably supply them with a mattress, the scum of society crouch for the night on the blackened, filthy boards, huddled together like wild beasts in their lairs. The authorities have not a sufficient quantity of blankets to provide one for each prisoner. And now, although the weather was mild, within this vaulted den the pestilential atmosphere was damp and chill. The inmates who had blankets kept them tightly drawn round their shoulders, for warmth, and for fear of their being stolen by their associates. On the walls are long lines of wooden pegs, to which are suspended the extra rags of the prisoner entitled to consider the portion of the plank beneath his sleeping-place. High on the wall to the left hand are a few small unglazed apertures with iron gratings, which dimly lit the den, and afford the only and far from sufficient means of ventilation. Towards the centre of the wall is a recess, the state of which is indescribable. And in this den, unfit for wild beasts, human flesh and blood must pine and rot until tardy Spanish justice either releases the wretched tenant or sends him for trial, or to the Bagne, which is, by comparison, Paradise. The brawls and fights which somes occur are terrible. Imagination refuses to picture to itself the horrible and depraved scenes enacted when the sun has set, and those two poor little lanterns swinging by cords from the roof shed their faint flickering light on the mass of human wretchedness shut in from the outer world! A sojourn in the Saladero would demoralize the stronger mind. Therein the innocent become criminal, and depravity doubly depraved. The abuse of power, the total disregard of humanity, and the disgraceful administration of law which my visit to the hellish place has revealed, would alone justify the overthrow of the governments that have tolerated them."

A California Vampire.

The San Francisco Alta has a description of a vampire recently caught by the second mate of the steamship Nevada:

"While the steamship Nevada was about eighty miles off one of the minor isles of Micronasis, on its way from Australia to this port, at about six o'clock in the morning, a strong animal of a dark figure was observed to light on the highest peak of the forward mast. Attracted by its peculiar appearance, the officer of the deck, Mr. Burns, the second mate, offered one of the sailors a small sum to secure it. The man clambered up the mast with a heavy cloth on his hand, and after a slight struggle, in which he was severely bitten on the hand, it was secured. Bringing it to the deck, on examination, the beast proved to be a fine specimen of a species of the vampire tribe. This animal closely resembles the terrodactyle of the antediluvian ages. In appearance it is like a huge bat, on hasty examination. It is in the head of the animal, however, that the main distinction is found. That of the present one is a perfect counterpart of the black-and-tan terrier dog. Its teeth are very long, and are called in constant requisition to discountenance all attempts of familiarity.

When flying, the wings of this ill-omened beast measured from tip to tip, at least five times the diameter of its body. It is of a deep jet black color, the body being covered with a heavy fur. It is very savage, being constantly on the alert to attack. Whether this animal is a full and perfect vampire, whose feats of lulling man to sleep with the waving fan-motions of its wings, while sucking in the victim's very heart-blood, is yet a question, for as yet it has not been examined by any scientific man. Its appearance is, however, enough to suggest the truth of such a horrible surmise. Be it as it may, the little Micronasina Island has always borne a weired and frightful reputation among the native inhabitants of the adjoining islands. Strange stories of cannibalism, tales of savage idolatrous practices, poison valleys, and the like are constantly connected in their minds with its name, and in the small matter of being possessed of blood imbibing vampires in addition to all the other horrors, few of them would think the matter extraordinary."

VARIETIES.

THE British navy is now building no less than fifty six new vessels, and eight others have been ordered built. Of these thirty-five are being constructed in Navy Yards and the balance in private yards.

CORPORAL punishment doesn't go down in English schools. A schoolmaster tried his cane on one of his pupils in South Stafford recently, for which he was fined ten pounds and costs and ordered to the cells until the money should be paid.

AN exchange says: "Sleeping rooms should always be so arranged, if possible, as to allow the head of the sleeper to be toward the north. Frequently, in cases of sickness, a person will find it impossible to obtain rest if the head is in other direction, and often a cure is retarded for a long time."

A MARRIED man was recently caught courting a girl at Sheffield, Eng. A crowd took possession of him, carried him to a public house, tattooed him, and fined him 5s. He was then handed over to a large number of women, who shaved the hair off his head, applied a huge treacle plaster, cut off his whiskers, and emptied several bags of flour over him.

BREACH of promise cases in which old and wealthy deceivers are brought before juries of their countrymen to account for trifling with the affections of youthful and impecunious women are very common just now on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a striking thought perhaps not altogether unaccountable fact that we never hear of young men sueing old ladies for such damages. Possibly old ladies are more upright and conscientious in these matters than old gentlemen. Miss Diantha Leavitt, a milliner in Waukesha, Wis., has just recovered $4,000 from Morris Cutler, a wealthy widower who had won her heart and then basely deserted her, after promising marriage. Cutler is sixty-three; Diantha is thirty-four. She claimed $50,000 damages, but the jury put her off with less than one-tenth of the sum, notwithstanding that in one of her letters to the defendant, produced during the trial, she declared that he had caused her to shed enough tears to run a small-sized grist mill.

A ROMANCE connected with the wreck of the Atlantic was the discovery that one of the sailors of the ill-fated steamer, whose life was sacrificed in efforts to save others, was a young woman of about twenty-five years of age. Her sex was not known until the body was wash ashore and the rude clothing removed preparatory to burial. She had served as a common sailor for three voyages, and was a favorite shipmate with all. She is described as having fewer of the vices incident to a sailor's life than is usual, but she was, nevertheless, as jolly an old tar as any of them. One of the survivors of the crew in speaking of her remarked, "I didn't know Bill was a woman. He was a good fellow, though, and I am sorry he was a woman." The most singular part of the whole story is that the woman was an American, and was about the only one of that nationality belonging to the crew. Who she was and where she came from, and her motive for leading such a strange life of hardship, never will be known.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr .... Wm. Schoyer
Jos. S. Barr .... E. A. Myers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 19, 1873

GREENBACKS are still selling in New York at 84¾ cents on the dollar. As good as gold, are they?

THE country is now threatened with a general negro and Indian war which will serve to keep up the excitement during the Congressional recess.

THE Harrisburg organ of the treasury ring nominated ROBERT W. MACKEY as the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. What says the *Commercial*?

THE agents of the trunk lines to the West, viz., Pennsylvania, Erie and New York Central have been in consultation in New York and adopted a new freight tariff, which shows a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent. the average reduction being about 16 per cent.

THE speech of Hon. JOHN H. ORVIS, herewith printed, is worthy the careful persual of every taxpayer. He forcibly and clearly demonstrates by figures from official documents, that the debt of the Commonwealth ought to be about three millions of dollars less than it is, provided, the payments thereon have been what State officials claimed them to have been. The State debt of the the time of Governor GEARY's installation being placed at upwards of two millions of dollars more than it really was, is dwelt upon and the statement is clinched with quotations from the Governor's message and other State papers. Altogether this speech is well calculated to interest our whole people and strike consternation among the leading corruptionists at the Capital.

WITH the universal horror and indignation that is manifested at the sacrifice of the brave and modest General CANBY to the GRANT-Indian policy, another branch of the GRANT-Radical programme has gone down. The Hayti purchase, on which the dull, deceitful GRANT has set his heart was slaughtered and burried long ago. The Civil Service pretense is formally abandoned. The LEET and STOCKING order system has been exposed and subjected to general obloquy. The Credit Mobilier villany has blackened two Radical Vice Presidents so thoroughly that all the lime stone in the hills of Pennsylvania cannot furnish lime enough to whitewash them into a decent appearance. And yet the GRANT-Radical policy is adhered to by perverse and corrupt newspapers. But for which of its vices do decent men yet adhere to Radicalism?

THE Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* made its appearance yesterday, and considering the trials and tribulations in publishing the first number of a newspaper, the vexations in getting a new press and new machinery to run smoothly, presented a remarkably fine and inviting appearance. The *Telegraph*, as was generally anticipated it would do, declares its adherence to the Republican party, so that now we have in Pittsburgh eight daily Republican journals—seven printed in English and one in German, as well as several weeklies, and one announced, soon to appear, to be printed in the Welsh language; so if they all live and prosper the Republican party in the banner county cannot be charged with ingratitude toward its newspaper adherents, no matter what else it may be guilty of. No announcement is made of the editorial or business management, save that it will be published every evening by the "Telegraph Publishing Company," and delivered to subscribers at twenty cents per week.

THAT VOTE.

We tender our regards to the Harrisburg *Patriot* which has the misfortune to have a member of Congress for an owner, who voted for increased and back pay, who has ventured recently to administer a lecture to Democratic journals, which have thought proper to question the propriety of that proceeding, but we beg leave to remind him that whilst he was voting himself an extra five thousand dollars, his home editor, entirely forgetful of his relations to the proprietor, acting upon his Democratic instincts, denounced the steal in exceedingly plain language. Looking to that source with reverence, as we always do for Democratic truths, we immediately followed, only to realize how uncertain are human utterances and how quickly duty is made to serve interest. When the member of Congress returned to his more honorable post of editor, he justified the vote, and proceeded forthwith in dictatorial terms, to admonish Democratic newspapers that they must keep their hands off him.

Now, while we meant no unkindness toward the editor of that journal, we must be permitted to retain and express our convictions that the vote for increased and back pay will not be justified by the people, because it was a wrong.

THE CONVENTION.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, which simply means the ring who own and control it, has always opposed the reformatory measures favored by the Convention—especially that cutting off of supplies to its sort by the prohibition of local and special legislation, by means of which such people have their living. In this it is joined by a similar set of politicians in Philadelphia. These folks from the day the people by an unprecedented majority—indeed we may almost say with unanimity—called a Convention more especially to choke off such leeches from the body-politic, have determined, by hook or by crook, to defeat the wishes of the people and by retaining the present constitution to thereby retain their opportunities for depleting the public treasury.

The *Commercial* therefore rejoices exceedingly, in that the bill which passed both Houses authorizing the Convention to fix upon the time and manner of voting upon the new constitution, was by a trick of ELLIOTT, the Speaker of the House and one of the Philadelphia ring, hung up upon the pin-hook of a motion to reconsider, which remained undisposed of when the House adjourned; thus, as it hopes, defeating the opportunity of a fair and honest vote, and remitting the whole affair to be decided upon by the men in Philadelphia who count votes to suit the ring, and the men whom GRANT pardons for voting all over the city.

Now, this very ring got up a Constition for the people of this city and passed it right through the legislature, without any opportunity being afforded to the people to vote upon it at all. Not one hundred of our two hundred thousand people ever saw it, and yet this offspring of a few ring-leaders is now the law of this great city, and may remain so for a generation; and will so remain if this ring retains power, until it finds some other plan by means of which it can squeeze more money out of the patient tax-payers. Now it will occur to the general mind that our city charter is fully as important to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, as the constitution is to the people of Pennsylvania. If, in the eyes of the *Commercial*—which is only another name for the eyes of the Ring—it is all right to place over us in this city a charter to govern us, entirely independent of the wishes of the people, then why may not the Convention, acting for the people in their sovereign capacity—having a power directly from the people and owing no sort of allegiance to the State government, proceed to form a Constitution and proclaim it to be the Organic Law of Pennsylvania without any vote whatever?

This was done by the Convention which established the Constitution of 1790—the best Constitution we ever had. The Convention elected in 1836 was only called to propose amendments not to frame a Constitution *ab Ovo*, and its amendments were voted on. It occurs to us there can be no question of the right of the people through their representatives in convention assembled, to do precisely what is for their interest and conducive to their welfare and good government.

Any other course will result in the waste of all the time and money expended in this effort to shake off the burthen of dishonest local legislation; for the Ring has decreed the defeat of the new Constitution, and it can count votes with entire indifference as to how many may be polled on either side.

THE CONVENTION.

When, in the trial of a case, you can by means of a rigid cross-examination turn the fire of your opponent's witnesses against him, it has a great influence upon the jury; but if it should occur that your opponent's cause is so rotten—so vile—that the very counsel retained in his behalf, in a moment of unusual and honest indignation throw up their briefs, and go upon the stand to bear witness to the dishonesty of the party in whose behalf they were retained, how grand would be your triumph—how deeply and disgustingly evil must have been the conduct of the party whose cause had been thus deserted by those who were engaged to defend it?

The *Gazette* was on the stand on Monday, and testified bravely to the degradation of its party in the person of its leaders. On yesterday the *Dispatch* presents itself and says, substantially, that the act of Assembly—the authorship of which is imputed to Mr. BUCKALEW, by the *Commercial*—was an obvious necessity because of the threats of defeating the new constitution by any and every means, by a set of unscrupulous politicians. On the same day the *Gazette* again comes forward, and referring to the same bill, which let whoever may have written it was presented by HARRY WHITE, says that when it came into the House it was attacked by ELLIOTT, who left the Speaker's chair for that purpose, and moved to amend by fixing on the 2d Tuesday of October as the day for the vote on the Constitution under the present election laws, for the purpose of obtaining "for the opposition to the new Constitution the aid of the peculiar election laws of Philadelphia and the system of ballot-box stuffing and false counting in vogue in that city." In spite of all this, and of his having "cracked the party lash with accustomed severity" the yeas and nays were called, and only thirty-six of his followers had the nerve to toe the mark; his amendment was rejected.

We find further that it is customary at Harrisburg for bills to be stolen from the clerk's desks and suppressed. We have here the free and full admission that the special election laws in force for Philadelphia, give facilities for gross frauds upon the elective franchise, and that these facilities are freely used for that purpose; and that there exists now a conspiracy, led by Mr. Speaker ELLIOTT and no less than thirty-six members of the Legislature, by means of the facilities for fraud and ballot-box stuffing in Philadelphia, to utterly destroy the reforms suggested to, and provided for, the people by the Convention; and that for the purpose of carrying out that policy, ELLIOTT and a man named BROWN (not the man recently pardoned by GRANT, but a member of the Legislature, got up a motion to reconsider the vote passing the Senate bill, and then postponing the vote on the motion to reconsider; in which condition the bill was left at the final adjournment. We are not sufficienly acquainted with parliamentary rules to decide whether an undisposed of motion to reconsider can be construed to have the force and effect of a similar motion when agreed to; but whether it has or not we don't see that it makes any odds. The Convention surely has too much courage to be baffled by this confessed knavery of evil men. It was chosen to form a Constitution and submit it to a vote of the people, and it surely possesses the inherent power to do so without resting upon any law of the Legislature.

Suppose the legislature had provided for the vote to be taken in 1876, or in 1976; or like a railroad lease, suspended the vote for 999 years; or had enacted that no vote should ever be taken upon it; or had adopted any other plan going to show that it imagined the Ring did not, as matters now stand, have power to give any thing or any candidate any required majority in Philadelphia—would the Convention have been bound to regard it? Surely not. Why then regard one trick more than another? Everybody knows the Ring in Philadelphia can manufacture any majority it requires; and is it not therefore a necessity, clear and absolute, that the Convention acts now as did the Convention of 1790; adopt a Constitution and proclaim it to the people as the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by the Will of the People in Convention assembled?

THE English Railway managers are said, by the London *Railway News*, to be reluctantly coming to the conclusion that the American railways are more economically managed than the English. Yet in the United States the wages paid to railway employes are much higher than the compensation of similar classes in England. In the first place the *News* says our railways conduct their business with proportionately less rolling stock than their lines. The New York Central, with a heavier traffic than the London and Northwestern, has not one-half the locomotives per mile, and this saving is due to the superior size and power of locomotives. An American locomotive is said to earn seventy per cent. more than an English engine, whilst with them the entire rolling stock barely pays for itself, in a year, but with us it not only annually pays for itself but earns a large surplus. Whilst passengers fares are thirty per cent. lower in the United States than in England, yet the earnings of a passenger train here are forty per cent. more than in England, and freight trains in this country earn fifteen per cent. more. The *News* contends that it is time for English railway managers to study the American way of doing things.

FRANCE is still actively engaged in providing for the payment of its war debt. With regard to the 1,500,000,000 francs still due to Germany, the *Semaine Financiere* says 500,000,000 francs can be reckoned on in the form of bills due and not yet due which are deposited in the principal banks in Germany, constituting a fund ready for the payment of the second half of the fourth milliard. For the fifth and last milliard, which ought to be paid in four equal installments of 250,000,000 francs between June and September, there are nearly 300,000,000 francs realized, the greater part in bills on Germany and England, the rest in metal disposable at the Bank of France. Then there are payments on account of the loan amounting to 100,000,000 francs per month, which, between now and August, may be expected to produce 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 francs and it is as regards this last sum, that difficulties may be encountered. In any case it is confidently believed that, in the last resort, the Government would find ready assistance from bankers, independently of the 800,000,000 francs of cash in the hands of the Bank of France.

THE boot and shoe makers of San Francisco vote Chinese cheap labor in their factories a failure, and will substitute white men. They say the Chinamen are untrustworthy, and when employed on piece-work, slight their labor. Moreover, that as soon as they learn their trade they abandon their employers, open shops for themselves, and undersell the Americans.

THE other day a newspaper reporter questioned Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL if he would run again for Mayor of Chicago. The Mayor replied: "There isn't political, or social, or pecuniary inducements enough in Chicago to hire me, not if the unanimous vote of every soul in the city were added. I have had enough."

THE STATE FINANCES.

A DEFALCATION OF $2,988,164!

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN H. ORVIS,

Of Center County, Delivered in the House of Representatives on Tuesday April 8, 1873.

MR. SPEAKER—I would have preferred, if time had permitted, going into committee of the whole where amendment could have been offered and discussed in the ordinary way. But the gentleman having charge of this bill has stated that the same latitude would be allowed in the house as in the committee, and I propose to say now what I have to say in opposition to this measure. Had the gentlemen on this side of the house seen fit to interpose the ordinary parliamentary obstacles in the way, they could have prevented its consideration during this session, for it stood so low upon the calendar it could not have been reached in order, and I assert they would have been perfectly justified in so doing, and that the responsibility for not complying with the requirements of the constitutional amendment ratified at the last general election would have rested upon the majority in this house. The minority, however, have determined not to prevent the passage of some act to provide for the election of a State Treasurer, but to hold the majority responsible before the people for the propriety of its provisions. Two years ago a joint resolution to amend the constitution of the State, changing the method of electing the State Treasurer was passed by both houses in response to the undoubted opinion of the people that a radical change was required for the public good. That resolution was again passed at the last session of the legislature, submitted to a vote of the people, and ratified by the unprecedented vote of 681,620 for and 4,393 against it. We may say it was the unanimous voice of the people that the change should be made. No change in the fundamental law of the State was ever made by so nearly a unanimous vote as was this.

In obedience to this mandate of the sovereign people of Pennsylvania a gentleman on this side of the chamber, the gentleman from Westmoreland (Mr. Latta), early in the session, on the 22d of January, read in place a bill to provide for the election of a state treasurer by the people, and it was referred to the general judiciary committee. This bill provided for the election to take place on the third Friday of March, 1873, and the newly elected treasurer to enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday of May next, when the term of the present treasurer expires. The bill contained other provisions made necessary by the change in the constitution. The committee, composed of a large majority of republicans, instead of promptly acting upon the bill which was of the first importance to the people, and amending it to suit their ideas of right and propriety, if any amendments were needed, held it without action for four full weeks, and then reported it back to the house with a negative recommendation, which put it in such a position as not to be reached during the session, as will appear by reference to its present place upon the calendar. The majority of the committee offered no substitute for it, made no amendments to it, but simply negatived it, and from that time until the present bill was recently introduced no action has been taken by the majority party of this house to comply with the mandate of the people as expressed in the recent amendment to the Constitution. There can be no question in the mind of any sensible man but that it was the intention of the people to elect a treasurer who would assume the office at the expiration of the present term. The action of the majority in this house and in the Senate in thwarting the wishes of the people in this regard by failing to provide for the election of a treasurer before the expiration of the present term was in open contempt of the unanimous desire and demand of the people of the state. There were no reasonable objections to the provisions of the bill introduced by the gentleman from Westmoreland. It provided for a special election upon the day when four-fifths of the counties of the state held their spring elections. The extra expense entailed upon those counties which had no election upon that day would not have amounted to $20,000. The only excuse I have heard for not passing that bill in the early part of the session is that the cost to the public would be so great as not to justify it, and yet in four-fifths of the counties of the state no additional expense would have been entailed. I do not know the answer the majority of this house will make when they return to their constituents and are asked, why did you not comply with the spirit of the amendment to the constitution so unanimously ratified? I do not know what apology they can make for violating this amendment to the constitution in the first year of its existence, in refusing to permit the people to elect a state treasurer. The provision of this bill continuing the present incumbent in office for a full year after the expiration of his present term, is a plain, open and palpable violation of the requirements of the amended constitution.

It may be well enough, Mr. Speaker, to look into the manner of conducting the treasury department for the last few years and see what brought the people to the temper which induced them so unanimously to require a change in the mode of electing the head of that department. Possibly an inquiry in this direction will also explain why the party in power so evidently wished to postpone action upon this subject until this late day, and thus prevent inquiry into the condition of the treasury. I propose to call the attention of the house to some figures, and I will call upon those members who are recognized as leaders of the majority here to explain some of these figures and account for the discrepancies and inconsistencies which appear in them. I especially invite the gentleman from Tioga, (Mr. Mitchell) the chairman of the ways and means committee, which has special charge of the financial interests of the commonwealth, the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Mahon) chairman of the judiciary general committee, to which this bill was referred, and the gentleman from Allegheny, (Mr. Newmeyer) who now occupies the chair and has special charge of the bill here, and any other member who chooses to represent the majority on this question. I ask them to explain here the figures to which I shall call their attention, taken from the official records of the state, and not wait until the legislature has adjourned and then allege through the newspapers of the commonwealth that it is mere political talk. There will appear some singular figures of which the people will require an explanation. I desire first to call the attention of the house to the condition of the finances of the state on the first day of December, 1866. In the last annual message of Governor Curtin to the legislature in 1867 this statement is made concerning the public debt of the commonwealth:

Public debt Dec. 1, 1865		$37,476,258 06
Amount paid during the year ending Nov. 30, 1866:		
5 per cent loan	$1,828,553 25	
4½ per cent. loan.	25,000 00	
Relief notes	626 00	
Domestic credit certificates	26 65	
		1,854,205 90
Public debt Dec. 1, 1866		$35,622,052 16

I wish particularly to call the attention of the members on the other side of the other house to this statement of what the public debt was on the first of December, 1866, $35,622,052 16, as the accuracy of these figures becomes most material as we proceed in our investigation. An itemized statement of this debt is also given as follow:

Six per cent. loan	$ 400,630 00
Five per cent. loan	32,073,192 59
Four and a half per cent. loan.	213,200 00
Six per cent. loan military, per act of May 15, 1861	2,820,750 00
Relief notes in circulation	96,625 00
Interest certif. outstanding	13,086 52
Interest certif. unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors certificates	119 67

Making the sum of the public debt, funded and unfunded, interest bearing and non-interest bearing, at that day, $35,622,052 16. These figures will be found in the governor's message, executive document, vol. 1, 1866, pages 3 and 4. Now, to verify the accuracy of this statement, I wish to call the attention of the house to the report of the auditor general for the same year, so that it may not be alleged that these statements in the message of Governor Curtin were untrue. This same statement of the amount and character of the public debt on the 1st of December, 1866, will be found in executive documents, vol. 1, page 234, in the report of the auditor general, John F. Hartranft, the present chief executive of the commonwealth. This statement is also verified by the annual report of Wm. H. Kemble, the then state treasurer. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the correctness of this statement, unless the heads of all the departments of the state government deliberately falsified the records in stating the amount and character of the public debt at that time. I wish the house not to forget this, because I will call the attention of the members to a subsequent deliberate falsification of the records and accounts.

In the January following, the term of office of Governor Curtin expired and his successor was inaugurated. On the 24 day of February, 1867 Governor Geary approved an act passed by the legislature providing for the negotiation of a new six per cent. loan of twenty-three millions, in order to take up twenty-three millions of the five per cent. loan then overdue. This act was passed by the dominant party, and for its wisdom or folly that party is alone responsible. It is true that $23,000,000 of the public loan was overdue, and if the creditors of the State required payment it was not only the right but the duty of the commonwealth to maintain its credit by redeeming this overdue loan, which could then only be done by negotiating a new one. But the creditors of the commonwealth did not desire the five per cent. loan to be taken up, and as evidence of this, it is only necessary to refer to the famous correspondence between the then state treasurer and August Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds, who represented a large portion of this loan, and to the protest entered by the capitalists all through the country against having their five per cent. bonds redeemed against their will. We have never heard from any member of the majority party any justification of that item of their financial policy—the negotiation of a loan of twenty three millions at six per cent. to redeem a loan of twenty-three millions bearing five per cent. interest, against the wishes of the holders of that loan, thus annually increasing the interest of the public debt $230,000, by which the taxpayers of the state have already lost $1,380,000.

The act referred to, approved February 2, 1867, provides, among other things, "that the governor, auditor general and state treasurer be and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow on the faith of the commonwealth" $23,000,000. It was a special commission created, consisting of these three principal officers of the state, to borrow this amount of money on the faith of the commonwealth, and apply it to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the state and for no other purpose, for the act further provides that "the proceeds of the whole of which loan including premiums etc. received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of this commonwealth." In fact the legislature could not have authorized them to apply the proceeds of this loan to any other purpose, under the provisions of the amendments to the constitution of 1857, which limit the power of the state to contract debts in time of peace to that purpose, except the small amount of $750,000 to cover casual deficits in the treasury. During that year the whole twenty-three million loan was negotiated, and we ought to presume it was honestly and faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt, as it could not constitutionally or legally be applied otherwise. The only change made in the condition of the finances of the state was the substitution of one loan drawing six per cent. interest for a loan of the same amount drawing five per cent. interest, and of course did not increase the principal of the public debt. In order that every one may understand fully the financial transactions of 1867, I will here give the particulars of the sales of the new loan, the redemptions of the old and the amounts of premiums and interest received on the new.

	Loans Redeemed.	Loans Sold.	Interest's Received.	Premiums Received.
December, '66	37 50			
February, '67	700 00			
March, '67	220,009 25			$1,017 52
April, '67	275 00			
May, '67	150 00			
June, '67	41,000 00			823 75
July, '67	13,285,156 23	17,897,450 00	213,003 74	82,436 75
August, '67	4,495,864 03	4,462,000 00	49,622 12	1,629 71
September, '67	1,396,054 93	634,550 00	4,569 43	91 50
October, '67	944,013 59			
November, '67	529,569 36	6,000 00	60 00	3 60
Total	$20,918,829 89	23,000,000 00	267,255 29	86,002 83

Of the amount of loans redeemed during this year the sum of $1,794,644 50 was redeemed by the commissioners of the sinking fund, and was not therefore paid for by any portion of the proceeds of the new loan. This left only $19,124,185 39 of the old loan redeemed during the year, with the proceeds of the new, thus leaving $3,875,814 61 in the hands of the commission created by the act of February 2, to be subsequently applied to the redemption of the old loan, which we have a right to assume was honestly done.

In the first annual message of Governor Geary, made to the Legislature in January, 1868, he commences his financial statement by giving the public debt on the 1st of December, 1866, at $35,622,052 16. This statement will be found in executive document for 1867, pages four and five. In this message, mark you, Governor Geary adopts the statement of his predecessor, as to the amount of the public debt outstanding at the end of the one and the beginning of the other administration. But without one word of explanation he immediately follows it with the following itemized statement:

Funded debt, viz:		
Six per cent loans	$25,311,180 00	
Five per cent loans	12,104,025 20	
Four and a half per ct. loans	175,000 00	
		$37,590,205 20
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes	$96,625 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,418 38	
Domestic credit certificates	44 67	
		114,204 57
Total amount outstanding		$37,704,409 77

In the next annual message of the Governor we have the financial statement ending with this declaration: "By the report of the Commissioners of the sinking fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the loans redeemed amounted to $1,794,569 50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the loans redeemed amounted to $2,414,816 64, making a total reduction of the State debt in two years and three months of $4 209 386 14." The financial statement ending with this quotation will be found on pages four and five, executive documents, 1868. In order to prevent any confusion as we proceed, I will state that a discrepancy exists in the above statement of loans redeemed in 1867 of $75, as compared with the statement of the Auditor General for the same period. This consisted of a domestic creditor's certificate redeemed (in favor of Thomas Fisher) for $75, which was no doubt accidentally omitted by Governor Geary. By including this item the real amount redeemed during 1867 by the Commissioners of the sinking fund would appear to be $1,794,644 50 instead of $1 794,569 50. The true amount is shown by the Auditor General's report for 1867 in executive documents, 1867, page 206.

We now come to the third annual message of Governor Geary, in which the financial statement concludes with this remarkable statement: "At the commencement of the present administration in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was THIRTY-SEVEN MILLION, SEVEN HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND NINE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY SEVEN CENTS. Since then and up to November 30, 1869, the sum of FOUR MILLION, EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-TWO CENTS have been paid, and at five per cent. the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE DOLLARS AND FORTY FOUR CENTS in interest is annually saved to the Commonwealth. Consequently the total amount of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30 1869, was THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, amounts to FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIX DOLLARS AND EIGHTEEN CENTS" This statement will be found on page 6, executive documents 1869.

The financial statement in the fourth annual message of Governor Geary concludes as follows:

"On the 15th day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was $37,704, 409 77. Since then and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of $6,592,747 87 has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870, is $1,702,879 05" This statement will be found on page 6, executive documents 1870.

In the last annual message of Governor Geary to the present Legislature, a summary of the financial policy of his administration is thus given.

"During the last six years payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Amounts paid in 1867	$ 1,794,644 50
Amounts paid in 1868	2,414,816 64
Amounts paid in 1869	472 406 18
Amounts paid in 1870	1 702 879 05
Amounts paid in 1871	2 131,590 17
Amounts paid in 1872	2 476,326 00
Total payments	$10,992,662 54

Being a little over *twenty-nine per cent.* on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,409 77."

Thus, in three annual messages to the Legislature, did Governor Geary announce to the people of this Commonwealth that the public debt at the beginning of his administration was $37,704,409 77, when in truth and in fact, as shown by the public records of the time, it was only $35,622,052 16. The author of these messages is no longer on earth, and we should not charge the falsehood contained in them to his account, but presume he was not himself responsible for them; that these figures were furnished to him by officers in the treasury department or in the Auditor General's office, and that he was imposed upon, and led to believe the statement to be true; at least this is the most charitable view we can take of it.

In this last message the Governor states the total payments during the last six years were over $10,992 662 54, which, if true, would have reduced the public debt from $35,622,052 16, which it was on the 1st of December, 1866, to $24,629,389.62, on the 1st day of December, 1872, instead of leaving it on that day $27,303,494 64, as the Governor states it was. Here we find a discrepancy unaccounted for of $2,674,105 02; that is, during those six years the officers in charge of the treasury of the State, who have all been of the dominant party, have asked for and received credit with paying $2,674,105 02 of the public debt more than the debt has been reduced during that time. In other words, from December 1, 1866, to December 1, 1872, the public debt was reduced from $35,622,052 16 to $27,303,494 64, a total reduction $8 318,557 52, while during that same time the different State Treasurers have been credited with paying $10,992,662 54. To cover up this defalcation, the guilty parties had to resort to a falsification of the records, and this was deliberately done by stating the public debt on the 1st of December, 1866, to have been more than two million dollars greater than it actually was. Now I challenge the gentlemen on the other side to explain or excuse this falsification of the records of our State. The facts I have already given would be sufficient to account for the wonderful unanimity with which the people demanded a change in the manner of electing the head of the Treasury Department.

Since the beginning of the session I have taken the opportunity to study *political arithmetic* as exemplified in the annual report of the auditor general and state treasurer, and I find other facts and figures as curious as those already given. I desire to call the attention of the house, and though it the attention of the people of the state, to these figures. I find the amount paid as interest upon the public debt the last six years exceeds the amount of interest accruing upon the entire debt for that time several hundred thousand dollars. This might fairly occur in any one particular year, as the coupons falling due the proceding year may not all have been presented for payment during that year; but this excess appearing in one year would be balanced by the deficiency in other years. I submit that during a period as long as six years the average would be reached and no more interest bearing debt during that period. I have made a careful calculation of the interest upon the public debt during each of the last six years. This calculation I admit is not strictly accurate, but is unduly favorable to the treasury department, because I have allowed the interest upon the entire amount outstanding at the beginning of the year for a full year, although large amounts were redeemed during the year, while upon that portion of the debt redeemed during the first half of each year, only six months' interest could possibly have been paid. With this exception I believe my calculation is strictly accurate, and I submit it to the inspection of the gentlemen upon the other side of the house:

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

1867.		
$3,221,380 00 six per cent	$ 193,272 80	
$32,073,192 59 five per cent	1,603,659 62	
$213,200 00 four and a half per cent	9 594 00	
		$ 1,806,526 42
1868.		
$25,311,180 00 six per cent	$1,518,670 80	
$12,104,025 20 five per cent	605,201 26	
$175,000 00 four and a half per cent	7,875 00	
		$ 2,131,747 06
1869.		
$25,311,180 00 six per cent	$1,518,670 80	
$7,749,771 56 five per cent	387,448 57	
$112,000 00 four and ½ per cent	5,040 00	
		$ 1,911,199 37
1870.		
$25,311,180 00 six per cent	$1,518,670 80	
$7,277,384 38 five per cent	363,869 21	
$112,000 00 four and a half per cent	5,040 00	
		$ 1,887,580 01
1871.		
$25,064,780 66 six per cent	$1,503,886 80	
$5 820,920 33 five per cent	291,046 01	
$112,000 00 four and a half per cent	5,040 00	
		$ 1,799,972 81
1872.		
$23,345,630 00 six per cent	$1,400 737 80	
$5,408,515 16 five per cent	270,425 75	
$112,000 00 four and a half per cent	5,040 00	
		$ 1,676,203 55
		$11,213,229 22

During each of the foregoing years there was an interest bearing unfunded debt as follows, viz:

$13,086 32 interest certificates outstanding.	
4,448 38 interest certificates unclaimed.	
44 67 domestic creditors certificates.	
17,579 57 at six per cent	$1,054 77

As these certificates have no coupons attached the interest would only be paid when the principal was, and no part of the principal has been redeemed, it is but fair to assume that no interest has been paid on account of this portion of the debt. The discrepancies between the interest accruing and the amounts reported as paid will appear by the following recapitulation:

Year	Interest on whole debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Interest reported as having been paid during the year.
1867	$1,806,526 42	$2,257,033 37
1868	2,131,747 06	1,979,690 91
1869	1,911,199 37	1,896 253 71
1870	1,887,580 01	1,864,841 77
1871	1,799,972 81	1,785,035 91
1872	1,676,203 55	1 705,995 38
Total	11,213,229 22	11,488,821 05

Excess of interest paid over amount accrued during the time, $275,591 83. It will be noticed that the excess in the year 1867 was $450,506 95. This may be explained by saying that when the new loan was negotiated during that year, coupons, partially matured, were attached to the bonds and sold with them. This is probably true, as we find the treasurer charges himself during that year with items of "interest received on loans," which aggregate $267,255 29, still this leaves $183,251 66 unexplained. During the year 1872 the excess was $29 791 83. If, as I submit would be fair, we assume that the loans redeemed each year, were on an average redeemed in the middle of the year, the above calculation of the interest accruing should be reduced to the extent of one-half a year's interest upon the amount of loans redeemed; as these were mostly five per cent. loans, it would be two and a half per cent. upon $10,992 642 54; this would make $274,816 56, which added to the excess before shown would make a total excess of interest paid during the six years over the whole amount accruing during that time of $550,408,39.

I desire to impress upon the minds of gentlemen the fact that this is not a question of the *misapplication* of the money belonging to the sinking fund, which should have been used for no other purpose than paying the public debt. My allegation is that during the last six years the treasury department has been credited with paying more both of the principal and interest of the public debt than have been actually paid. During this time no new debt has been created or authorized, excepting the twenty-three million loan, heretofore referred to the proceeds of which were applicable solely to the payment of the over due loans of the State, certificates issued to the citizens of Chambersburg, amounting to $297,377 65, and the bond representing the endowment fund of the agricultural college for $500,000 00.

In the first two messages of Governor Geary, the people were furnished with separate statements of the administration of the sinking fund. During the next two years no such statements were contained in his message or in the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer. By the fifth section of the act of April 13, 1870, the State Treasurer was compelled to publish such separate statement, and we have them given in the last two reports of that officer. I found it, therefore, impracticable to give a connected exhibit of the administration of this fund during the last six years. In order to obtain the desired information, on the 22d of January, I had the honor of offering a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to furnish the House with a statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the sinking fund from its organization to November 30, 1872. The statement furnished in response to this resolution will be found in the Legislative Journal, page 438. By comparing this statement with the annual reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, showing the payments on the interest and principal of the public debt, we find the entire sum which Governor Geary claims to have been paid upon the public debt during his administration was paid by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, excepting three items. In 1869, 1870 and 1871, small sums were paid directly by the Treasurer, but were afterwards carried to and included in the sinking fund account. The agencies, though which the public loans have been redeemed, will appear from the following statement:

Year	Sink'g Fund Commiss'ners	State Treasurer	Total
1867	$1,794 644 50	19 124 185 39	20,918 829 89
1868	2,414 816 64	2 002,647 00	4,417 403 64
1869	362,762 09	*109,644 09	472,406 18
1870	1,602 321 31	*100,557 74	1,702 879 85
1871	2,113,229 63	*18,361 54	2,131,590 17
1872	2,476,326 00	....	2,476,326 00

*These items are carried into the sinking fund account.

If we take the annual statement of "loans redeemed," "interest paid on loans" and "other payments" on account of the sinking fund, and compare them with the report made by Treasurer Mackey, published on page 438 of the Legislative Journal, we will find other discrepancies, viz:

	Loans, etc., Redeemed.	Interest on Loans.	Other Payments.	Payment of Sinking Fund, Statement of Robt. W. Mackey.
1867	$1,794,644 50	$ 2,257,033 37	$ 1 262 00	$ 4,539,495 05
1868	2,414,816 64	1,979,690 91	12,800 00	4,392,116 96
1869	472,406 18	1,896,253 71	7,200 00	2,257,714 20
1870	1,702,879 05	1,864,811 77	86,673 50	3,546,777 58
1871	2,131,590 17	1,785,035 91	88,634 42	3,980,649 96
1872	2,476,326 00	1,705,995 38	34,884 37	4,203,954 25
	$10,992,662 54	$11,488,821 05	$231,454 29	$22,920,708 00

Total payments	$22,712,937 88
Discrepancy	207,770 12

These "other payments," amounting to $231,454 29, consist of the salaries of the sinking fund commissioners, salary of clerks, compensation to banks in Philadelphia, acting as the fiscal agents of the Commonwealth in paying its interest and redeeming the loans, and premium paid upon gold with which to pay the interest.

What then should have been the condition of the public debt on the first day of December, 1872, the end of the last fiscal year, had all the payments been honestly made as claimed and credited? I have prepared two calculations, the first excluding the twenty-three million loan with the premiums and interest received upon it, and the second including it.

Public debt December 1, 1866	$35,622,052 16
Loans redeemed during the six years	10,992,662 54
	$24,629,389 62
Add Chambersburg certificate	297,377 65
Agricultural college bond	500,000 00
Debt December 1, 1872, if the payments have been made as alleged	25,426,767 27
Public debt December 1, 1872, as reported	27,303,494 64
Discrepancy	$ 1,876,727 37

This statement omits several items which must be included in a proper and honest audit of the accounts.

The correct statement would be:

Public debt December 1, 1866	$35,622,052 16
Add amount of new loan	23,000,000 00
Chambersburg certificate	297,377 65
Agricultural college bond	500,000 00
Total authorized debt	$59,419,429 81

PER CONTRA.

Loans redeemed from sinking fund	10,992,662 54
Old loans redeemed with new	23,000,000 00
Interest received on new loan	267,255 29
Premium received on new loan	86 062 83
Discrepancy in S. F. account	207,770 12
Total payments	$34,553,690 78
Debt December 1, 1872, if the payments had been made	24,865 739 03
Actual debt	27,303,494 64
Actual defalcation	$ 2 437,755 61

If to this we add the discrepancy in the interest account as heretofore shown of $550,408 39, it will make $2,988,164 00, as the total discrepancy, defalcation, or to use a plain old English word, *stealing* which has occurred in the last six years, or nearly half a million a year.

I desire that the members of this house, and the people will not confound this statement with the misapplication of the sinking fund to which I will now call their attention. Without taking up your time by commenting upon the amendments to the constitution of 1857, or by attempting to show the wisdom of inserting in the fundamental law of the State, a provision creating a special fund which must be sacredly guarded and sacredly applied to the payment of the public debt, I will call your attention to the fact that the financial officers of the Commonwealth have utterly disregarded the plain provisions of the constitution, and the imperative requirements of the law in this respect.

By turning to the last official report of the State Treasurer, we find on page 27 that the balance in the Sinking Fund November 30, 1871, was $3,478,238 40; and on page 38 that the balance in the fund November 30, 1872, was $3,405,614 03. Why should this large amount of money remain in the sinking fund instead of being applied as the Constitution and laws require to the payment of the public debt? Why should the people of the State be swindled out of the interest on this large amount? For if this money had been applied as it should have been, the interest bearing debt of the State would have been reduced that much more, and the tax payers of the State relieved from the annual payment of $208,736 30. What explanation can the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or the State Treasurer give why this money has not been applied as required by the Constitution? They may say that it is unwise and impolitic to pay the public debt more rapidly than they have been doing. They are not, however, the proper judges of the wisdom or propriety of the rapid payment of the public debt. The *people*, settled that question of policy when they ratified the amendments to the Constitution of 1857. Why, then, is this money not applied as the Constitution requires? Is it used by the "Treasury Ring"—for we hear there is such an institution, among numerous other "Rings" here—is the interest on this large amount of money used to enable this ring to perpetuate its rule and power at the State Capital? If it is, it is time the people of the State should understand it. Bad as this would be, official delinquency great as it would be, the truth is still worse. No such an amount of money is actually in the sinking fund, although shown by the sinking fund accounts. If you will turn to page eight of the last Treasurer's report you will find the whole balance in the treasury November 30, 1871, was only $1 482,455 61. The difference between these amounts and the amounts reported as being in the sinking fund has been applied to the payment of the current expenses of the government in palpable disregard of the Constitution, in open contempt of the requirements of the law, and in plain violation of the official oaths of the financial agents of the State. In addition to this, there is the undeniable fact that for the last several years there has been an average balance of one and a half millions of dollars lying idly in the treasury, earning nothing, drawing no interest for the benefit of the taxpayers. The interest on this sum, at six per cent., would be $90,000 a year.

The facts and figures which I have given have been obtained by a careful study and comparison of the PUBLISHED SUMMARIES of the financial operations of the State from year to year. These summaries have been prepared by skillful accountants, interested to cover up all discrepancies and evidence of defalcation. Could we penetrate the secrets of the treasury department, and subject the itemized accounts and vouchers to thoroughly competent and honest accountants, I have no doubt developments would be made which would sink my exhibits into comparative insignificance. No wonder the people themselves desire to elect the State Treasurer, and little less wonder is it that under the provisions of this bill, drawn in the interest of the treasury ring, the people are to be balked in their wishes for another whole year.

Mr Speaker, you will probably agree with me that it is not the duty nor the province of gentlemen on this side of the House to fix the individual responsibility for all this. During the last six years every member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, the several State Treasurers, the Auditor General, and the Executive belonging to your party, none to ours. Who is responsible for this grand larceny, who is responsible for the falsification of the records and the misapplication of the sinking fund? We leave the gentlemen on the other side of the house to determine this question. If our late executive was derelict in his duty our late Auditor General should have detected and prevented it. Whether the Sinking Fund Commissioners, whether the several State Treasurers, are responsible, we leave you to determine, and to fix the individual responsibility in the matter. One thing, however, is but fair to state, that the greater discrepancies both in the payment of the principal and interest upon the public debt occur during the administration of the Treasury Department by the gentleman who conducted that famous correspondence with August Belmont, the author of the new political philosophy, the main principle of which is expressed in his own language, 'Addition, Division and Silence." Ever since he made the addition and division, he and his friends have maintained the most profound silence. I now ask and demand that gentleman upon the other side of the House shall speak for him, and explain his figures and account for the falsification of the record contained in three annual messages of the Governor.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall vote against this bill, because I desire a more immediate inquiry into the condition of the Treasury than can possibly be had under its provisions. I believe the people demanded this when they ratified the last amendment to the Constitution by such a decided vote. I further believe it to be a violation of that amendment to continue the present Treasurer in power for a full year after the expiration of his present term by legislative action. Had the Senate and House of Representatives met in joint convention on the third Monday of January last and proceeded to elect a State Treasurer for the term commencing on the first Monday of May, 1873, and ending on the first Monday of May, 1874, every one would admit our action would have been in open contempt of the requirements of the recent amendments to the constitution. I deny that we have a right to do in this indirect manner what we were prohibited from doing directly and openly. The effect of this bill is undoubtedly to continue Mr. Mackey in office for a full year after the expiration of his present term. When we come to the proper section of the bill, I, or some other gentleman on this side of the house will offer an amendment to strike out "the first Monday of May" as the time when the treasure shall enter upon the duties of his office, and substitute "the first Monday of December," the beginning of the fiscal year. This the house can and should do, although the majority may be of the opinion that it is unwise and impolitic to provide for a special election before the expiration of the present term. But I deny that the legislature has the right to continue the present treasurer in office for any length of time, much less a full year, in open and palpable contempt of the degree of the people of this commonwealth.

CASUALTIES.

Fire at Forestville, Conn.

HARTFORD, April 16.—The burning of Messrs. Welch, Spring & Co.'s clock factory in Forestville, yesterday morning, caused a loss of $80,000. The insurance was $16,000.

Fatal Mistake.

ATLANTA, April 16.—Last night Dr. J. W. Craig and Judge Thomas Pullum, member of the firm of Heard, Craig & Co., took a drink in their store, and by mistake aconite was put in for flavor instead of elixir of orange. Mr. Craig died in four hours in terrible agony, but Mr. Pullum recovered. Mr. Jones, an employee of the firm, prepared the drinks.

Fatal Accident.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 16.—Only one of the five children injured by the fall of a chimney at Mattewan yesterday will recover; two are dead, and two are dying.

Husband and Wife Found Dead in a Cistern.

HARTFORD, April 16.—Mr. C. S. Hugo and wife were found dead in a cistern this morning, it is supposed the wife had desired to get out a pig and the husband fell in while assisting her out, and was killed. His wife perished from exposure. They leave one daughter and two sons, the latter at Lake Superior.

War to the Knife.

GEN. GRANT BITTERLY INCENSED AGAINST THE MODOCS.

Their Extermination Urged as a Matter of Justice.

Duties and Powers of the Slaughtered Peace Commissioners.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis Appointed Gen. Canby's Successor.

President Grant Directs the Utter Extermination of the Modoc Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following dispatch shows the earnestness of the Government to punish the Modocs:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873

GEN. GILLEM, MODOC CAMP, via Yieka, Cala:—Your dispatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of Gen. Canby by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indian, has been shown the President, who authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be fully justified in their extermination.

[Signed.] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Repeated as copy for General Schofield.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—General Sherman, in a dispatch to General Schofield, says:

The President now sanctions the most severe punishment of the Modocs, and I hope to hear that they have met the doom they so richly have earned by their insolence and perfidy.

Honor to the Remains of General Canby.

Consult Mrs. Canby and have every honor paid the remains of General Canby. You may be sure that any measure of severity to the savages will be sustained.

General Davis to Take Command.

General Jefferson C. Davis, now in Indiana, has been directed to immediately assume the command made vacant by the death of General Canby.

Scarcity of News.

No further particulars of the Modoc massacre were received up to noon to-day.

No Mercy.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day repeated that he should ask for no mercy whatever for the Modocs. He did not think the massacre would seriously affect the peace policy, which protected friendly Indians but punished those that were hostile. General Canby was in accord with this policy, and had been entrusted with the management of the proceedings connected with the Modoc mission, and his decision was to be final.

Statement of the Purpose and Powers of the Modoc Commissioners—Letter from Secretary Delano.

The following is the official statement of the purpose and powers of the Modoc Peace Commission, being a letter under and in accordance with which the instructions of the Commissioners were prepared by the Indian Bureau:

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1873.

To the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR:—Referring to the difficulties that have arisen and still continue to exist between the troops of the United States and the Modoc Indians in Oregon, I have to inform you that I have determined to send a Commission to the scene of the difficulty for the purpose of examining into the same. This Commission will consist of three members, whose names will be hereafter furnished you. It will be required to proceed to the Modoc country as rapidly as possible and before entering upon any active discharge of its duties will confer with General Canby of the United States Army, and in all subsequent proceedings of the Commission it should confer freely with that officer and act under his advice as far as it may be possible to do so, and always with his cooperation. The objects to be gained by the Commission are these: First, To ascertain the causes which have led to the difficulties and hostilities between the troops and the Indians, and, secondly, To devise the most effective and judicious measures for preventing the continuance of these hostilities, and for the restoration of peace. It is the opinion of this department, from the best information in its possession, that it is advisable to remove the Modoc Indians, with their consent, to some new reservation, and it is believed that the coast reservation in Oregon lying between Cape Lookout, on the north, and Cape Perpetua, on the south, and bounded on the east by the coast range of mountains and on the west by the Pacific ocean, will be found to furnish the proper location for these Indians. The Commission will therefore be directed to make an amicable arrangement, locating the Indians on some portion of this reservation, provided it is possible for it to be so, and provided that said Commission is not of opinion, after fully investigating the case, that some other place is better adapted to accomplish the purpose of the Department. In either of which events the Commission will, before finally concluding the arrangement with the Indians, hold a communication with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and receive further advices. The Commission will in no wise attempt to direct the military authorities in reference to their movements. It will be at liberty, however, to inform the commanding officer of the wish of the Department; that no more force or violence be used than in his opinion shall be deemed absolutely necessary and proper, it being the desire of the Department in this, as well as in all other cases of like character, to conduct its communication with the Indians in such manner as to secure peace and obtain their confidence if possible, and their voluntary consent to comply with such regulations as may be deemed necessary for their present and future welfare. The Commission will be directed to keep the Department advised as frequently as possible of its progress until the work which is assigned to it shall be accomplished, or its further progress proven to be necessary.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

[Signed] C. DELANO, Sec'y.

The Peace Commission Placed in Charge of General Canby.

The following is a copy of the telegram placing the Modoc Peace Commissioners under the control of General Canby:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE U S ,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 24, 1873.

General E. R. S. Canby, commanding Van Bremer's Ranche, Modoc country, via Yreka, California:

Secretary Delano is in possession of all your despatches up to March 16th, and he advises the Secretary of War that he is so impressed with your wisdom and desire to fulfill the peaceful policy of the government that he authorizes you to remove from the present Commission any member you think unfit; to appoint others to their places, and to report through us to him such changes This actually devolves on you the entire management of the Modoc question, and the Secretary of War instructs me to convey this message to you with his sanction and approval.

[Signed] WM. T. SHERMAN, General.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Yreka dispatches from Colonel Mason to General Scofield, says that Lieutenant Sherwood died at one o'clock to-day.

LAVA BED, April 14 —The evening following the murder of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, the Modocs attacked Col. Mason's pickets one and a half miles east of the Modoc camp. The pickets were quickly re-inforced and

Drove the Savages Back.

One Modoc was killed and ten horses captured. Donald McKenna and seventy-two Warm Spring Indians arrived yesterday. Dyer will go back to the reservation soon. Meacham is pronounced out of danger, and will soon be able to attend to the Modoc Klamaths there. The Snake Pitt River Indians are still quiet, but are watching the contest with great interest. The funeral ceremonies on the 12th of April of Canby and Thomas, in camp, were very impressive. The troops were drawn up and received the remains in the customary manner, with salutes and muffled drums.

A dispatch from Col. Gillem to Gen. Schofield received in this city to-night, says he will use every endeavor to prevent the escape of the Modocs, and if possible, not an Indian will be left to boast of the murdered Canby.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 – The regular courier arrived from Yreka to-night.

Yesterday morning, while the signal officers were engaged between Gillem's headquarters and Colonel Mason's camp, the Modocs got up on a ridge, near Jack's camp, with

A White Rag on a Pole

and imitated the movements of the signal officers, waving it to and fro. Mr. Meacham's condition was more hopeful. Mr. Dyer, the Commissioner who was unhurt, telegraphs to Washington for instructions, saying it was useless to try any longer for peace with those Indians. There is no doubt but that the Modocs also expected to get Gillem and Colonel Mason. Gen. Gillem expected to have been present at the council, but on the morning of the massacre he was too indisposed to leave his tent. It is now stated that both Generals Canby and Gillem and the Commissioner talked about Riddle's warning, and came to the conclusion that it was only a ruse of Riddle's to delay the negotiations. They had the utmost confidence in Riddles veracity, but on this occasion it seems he was right in his supposition.

General Jeff. C. Davis to the Front.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, the successor of Gen. Canby, in command of the Department of Columbia passed through this city to day on his way to his post of duty.

LOUISIANA.

THE GRANT PARISH TROUBLE.

The Negroes of the Town of Colfax Play the "Modoc" Game on the Whites, and Receive Their Just Reward—From Eighty to One Hundred of Them Killed—The Whites Now in Possession of the Town.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived at about 1:30 o'clock this morning, brings stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have retaken Colfax and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From the passengers on the Southern steamer we glean the following: The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court House and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were, it is said, about four hundred men, armed and equipped thoroughly. On Sunday at about 2 o'clock, about one hundred white men, who had gathered from neighboring parishes, made an attack on the breastworks and a brisk fight was kept up until somewhere near three o'clock The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court House. After further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of was Captain Hodnot, who was shot in the bowels, and it is feared fatally wounded. They retreated on the outside of the breastworks, and as the only means of dislodging the negroes the Court House was set on fire, and they were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that between eighty and one hundred negroes were killed, and there were none to be found for miles around.

The Captain of the Southwestern makes the following statement:

We arrived at Colfax on Sunday evening about eight o'clock, and found that the white people and the Sheriff, I suppose, at their head, had captured the town after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about one hundred negroes had been killed, and many others wounded. We saw from the boat about eighteen or twenty lying around on the banks dead. One white man was reported killed whose name I did not learn; two very seriously wounded, Messrs. Hodnot and Harris. Mr. Hodnot was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed that he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hodnot down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four other white men were slightly wounded. About one hundred negroes escaped, but it was reported that the whites were still pursuing them. All of the leaders of the riot escaped, especially the white men. The negroes had ambuscaded themselves in the court house, and the white men finding that there was no other mode of attack left them set fire to the building. The whites numbered in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men. The fight lasted from about 12 M. until nearly 5 P M. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left late last Sunday night everything was very quiet.

WHITE VS. BLACK.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Serious Riot at Knightsville, Ind.—The Gavernor Dispatches Troops to the Scene of Action—The Populace Greatly Excited—Further Violence Dreaded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15 —Midnight—A serious riot is in progress at Knightsville, Ind., between the strikers at the coal mines and furnaces, and the colored miners lately imported from Virginia. The whole town is apparently now engaged in a general melee. It originated with a negro and a striker which soon spread. The negroes are now at their boarding house, well armed and guarded by local police, with a crowd surrounding it, throwing stones and other missiles. A company of colored miners from Brazil and vicinity arrived to their aid. Many shots were fired. Gov. Hendricks has been applied to for troops, and it is expected the Emmet Guard and police of this city will leave here at two A. M. for Knightsville. They cannot reach the scene until five A. M. The indications now are that there will be bloody work before that time. One guard was shot, but it is not known how seriously. The town is full of rumors. The women are the most furious, and are leading the rioters.

LATER—1 A. M.—No further serious disturbance, but it may be renewed at any moment.

THE KNIGHTSVILLE RIOT.

Troops Brrive at the Scene of Action—Temporary Quiet Restored—Fury of the Women—A Clergyman Attacked While Striving to Keep the Peace.

KNIGHTSVILLE, Ind , April 16.—A riot has been in progress at the blast furnace of the Western Iron Company in this place, since four o'clock last evening, between the new negro laborers from Virginia, and the white miners and puddlers who are on a strike. Three of the guard detailed from the police of the town were cruelly beaten. Rev. Mr. Matthew, who appeared on the scene endeavoring to secure the peace, was set upon by the mob and was struck on the head by a large cinder which cut a severe gash, but he is not seriously injured. Two of the guards, John Derby and Geo. Murbarger, were badly bruised about the face and body by the women, who took the lead in the affray, and urged the rioter on.

The Emmett Guards and a detachment of police commanded by Gen. Dan Macauley, of Indianapolis, arrived here at 5:20 this morning. Since then peace has been restored. Several of the ring-leaders have been arrested, and are being taken to Brazil, Indiana, where they will have their trial. The miners and puddlers are confident and defiant, and it is supposed they are waiting for the withdrawal of the troops to renew the attack. The better class of miners and puddlers are disposed to be law abiding. The women have thus far proven the most desperate element, which, perhaps, accounts for the fact that there are as yet no fatal results.

LATER.—The indications are that the riot at the Knightsville, Ind., mines is ended. The Emmett guards of this city left for home this afternoon, a detatchment from Indianapolis police remaining in case of a further outbreak. Most of the ringleaders arrested may be released on bail to be tried at Brazil to-morrow morning; two escaped on the early train this morning for the East. All quiet and the crowd dispersed.

More Arrests.

KNIGHTSVILLE, Ind , April 8.—Eight arrests were carefully made, and the prisoners sent away safely; all is apparently quiet now; the police and Emmet guards will return to Indianapolis to-night. The trouble is liable to break out again at any time. Arms and ammunition will be left with the furnace authorities, who are determined to prevent interference. There is a very bitter feeling on the part of the strikers, and only great caution and strength can prevent a serious riot while the negroes are here.

THE "ATLANTIC" DISASTER.

Re-Opening of the Investigation.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The investigation into the loss of the Atlantic was resumed this morning. Edward Owens, quartermaster, testified that he was on deck til midnight, and heard third officer Brady give orders to keep a sharp look-out for Sambro Light. At midnight the steamer was steering northeast by north half north. At half-past eleven she was going at eleven knots an hour. The rest of the witness' testimony related to the scenes after the wreck, and to his efforts to save life under the instructions of Captain Williams. Owens said in the course of his testimony that he was the only quartermaster who kept a log of the ship's daily work. He was handed a pencil and paper and asked to divide one hundred and seventy miles by the fourteen hours' time elapsing from the time the vessel bore up for Halifax till she struck, and answered, "I do not understand ciphering to-day. I understand navigation, and have worked navigation as far as second mate's work, but do not undeastand ciphering."

William Osit, key keeper of the Sambro Light for twenty-seven years, testified to attending the light at 10 o'clock on the night of the 31st of March, and at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of April. At 10 o'clock the weather was hazy and raining with a heavy sea running. At 2 o'clock the weather was hazy, and the sea was very high. The wind was not so high. Could just distinguish the Chebucto Light. four and a half miles distant. Fired two guns. At 3 o'clock the wind shifted to W. S. W., with some stars visible and the weather clearing, and the sea still high. Afterward the wind blew heavy from the north.

CAIRO.

A Colored Man Elected Police Justice.

CAIRO, April 16.—At the municipal election yesterday, politics were ignored. Col. John Wood was elected Mayor by a small majority. The white vote for Police Magistrate was divided among four candidates, while the colored vote being cast solidly for J. J. Bird, colored, secures his election.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

Severe Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The storm to-day has been one of the most severe of the season. The tide was very high and at the ferries great difficulty was experienced in getting heavily laden trucks on and off the boats. The cellars along the river fronts were flooded. In some instances valuable merchandise was damaged. A large fleet of vessels was detained.

Lady Scientists.

Thirteen young ladies, members of the International Academy of natural science of this city, accompanied by Mrs. L. M. Peterselia, M. D., and Dr. Adrian J. Ebell, Director, sailed for Glasgow.

The Striking Gas Men.

The gas men on a strike had a secret session to-day, and subsequently marched to the funeral of a member of their society. The President, when asked about their meeting said. "All that we want to do is to keep the Passion Days. They think we are all heathens, but we want to keep the end of Lent and bury our dead this afternoon."

The Masonic Fair

closed to-night. It is expected that thirty-five thousand dollars have been realized.

Prayers

have been ordered in the Catholic Churches to-morrow for the restoration to health of the Pope.

Personal.

Among the passengers to Europe to day were ex-Senator Cattell, John P. Bigelow, Chief of the United States Treasury Loan Department, and Col. Roebling, engineer of the Brooklyn bridge.

CASUALTIES.

Fires.

BOSTON, April 12.—The New England Organ Factory and Crescy & Noyes' moulding shop, on Wareham street, were burned this morning. Loss $60,000; insured.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—A fire at Parkersburg, West Virginia, destroyed the dwelling of Mrs. Neal McCombs, occupied by Philip Dolmeyer. A son of the latter, aged nine years, could not be reached, and was burned to death. The loss on the house is $5,000.

Fatal Results of a Student's Lark.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—At Newark, Del., yesterday Jas, Busk, of Wilmington, while hiding from a fellow student, climbed to the top of the College cupola by means of the outside lattice work. While attempting the feat a second time one of the slats broke and he fell to the roof a distance of fifty-five feet and was fatally injured.

INVESTIGATING ERIE.

"Money for Legal Services."

NEW YORK, April 12.—Jay Gould, in the Erie investigation to-day testified that he sent $5,000 to Clinton county for a member of Assembly, and $5,000 to the Republican Committee of the Steuben County District to secure the nomination of the right man. Candidates were in the habit of coming to him for subscriptions; could give no information about the $131,000 paid Tweed and did not know why James Fisk, Jr., was paid $60,000 for legal services unless to pay lawyers. Vouchers for $50,000, $44,000 and $100,000 were signed by him in 1870 for legal services, but did not know what the services were; did not know the amount paid Tweed nor for what services; understood all the Directors received money in March, 1872, for legal services or something; $700,000 was expended that time; gave Senators Madden, Harrower, J. Wood and others, whose names he did not recollect, letters of introduction to Vanderbilt.

OBITUARY.

Marc Girardin.

PARIS, March 12.—Saint Marc Girardin a well known author, died yesterday, of apoplexy.

Chas. J. Wyeth.

CAIRO, April 12.—Chat. J. Wyeth, a well-known citizen of Chicago, who arrived here yesterday en route to New Orleans, died of consumption at the St. Charles Hotel this morning. The remains will be taken to Chicago for interment.

Dr. H. Cummings.

WHEELING, April 12.—Dr. H. Cummings, a leading physician of this place, died of pneumonia at four o'clock this morning, at his farm, four miles below the ity.

N. Kingo Herosawa

NEW YORK, April 12.—N. Kingo Herosawa, a young Japanese nobleman studying in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, died on Wednesday, and will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery at his own request.

THE P. R.

Arthur Chambers and Geo. Seddons Matched for $2,000 a Side and the Light Weight Championship.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The third deposit of $250 a side in the forthcoming prize fight between Arthur Chambers and George Seddons for $2,000 and the light weight championship, was staked to-day. The pugilists and their trainers were present. The fight is to take place on the 21st of May.

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PATTERSON, N. J., April 12.—Todd & Ritcher's jute and hemp mills were burned this morning. Loss about $75,000; insurance $50,000. By this fire one hundred and thirty hands are thrown out of employment.

LONDON, April 12.—In consequence of the serious illness of the Pope, the usual Easter services in the Catholic churches of England will be curtailed.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, April 12 —There were no transactions to-day and prices are consequently unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—There is no cotton market. Turpentine 1ls 6d. Spirits Petroleum 11s.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamship Calabria, from Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN. April 12.—The steamship Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 12.—The steamship Leipsic, from Baltimore, has arrived.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

w&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

TWICE FOUND.

That Mysterious Missing Box.

An Unwritten Chapter in Its History —Some Things That Were, but Are Not Now, Past Finding Out—Who First Picked Up the Box on Last Monday Morning, and Who can Probably Tell Where the Money is —A New Field for Speculative Inquiry.

After nearly a week of perplexity the box, containing the balance on hand of the Odd Fellows Saving Bank, together with papers covering $200,000 in bonds, bills receivable, negotiable papers &c., deposited with the Safe Deposit Company on Saturday night, April 5th inst., has been recovered and in this wise:

HOW THE BOX WAS FOUND.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon a message was received at the Odd Fellows banking institution, on Fourth avenue, that the missing box had been found. Mr. Lambert at once proceeded to the wholesale grocery and liquor store of Mr. John McDevitt, on Water and Market streets, where he recovered the box. The warehouseman, Mr. Daley, having occasion to go into the coal vault, discovered a box, and acquainting Mr McDevitt of the fact, suggested that it might be the missing money box. The initials thereon were examined and, the suspicions of the warehouseman pronounced correct.

On receiving the box, Mr. Lambert carried it to the office of the Safe Deposit Company, and a careful examination of the contents was made. All of the papers, with the exception of the single Allegheny Valley Railroad bond and the $3,600, were found therein.

WHO GOT THE MONEY.

So far so good. But there is still an unwritten chapter that opens up an entirely new field for investigation, and may tend to clear up the mystery which still envelopes this dark transaction.

On last Monday morning, upon the stroke of ten, the driver of a wagon for a well-known and extensive manufacturing firm was sent with a load to the freigh depot of the Allegheny Valley railroad near the foot of Twentieth street. On alighting from his perch he observed a box which seems to correspond with the missing bank box, lying on the ground. He hastily picked it up, concealed it about his person, and, on his way back to the manufactory, took occasion to examine its contents. What was his surprise to find a huge pile of bank bills and a number of papers, which he at first imagined were of little value! Too much excited to contain himself, he communicated his good luck to two fellow workmen. A secret is a pretty hard to keep, and last night the matter coming to the ears of our reporter, he made some inquiries which resulted in ascertaining not alone the above facts but the name of the driver and that of the firm by whom he is employed. In order to further the ends of justice, we withhold their publication, but will add that they are at the disposal of either the officials of the Odd Fellows Savings Bank and the Safe Deposit Company, or their accredited representatives—for the present to none other.

We may add that our informant is a well known citizen, thoroughly reliable, and we have no occasion to distrust the accuracy of his statement.

THE MISSING BOND.

In relation to the missing bond of the A. V. R. R. Co., Col. Phillips is given as authority for the statement that it was presented for sale in New York on Friday. This would seem to indicate that the thief was a stranger. The friends of certain parties on whom suspicion seems to rest unjustly, having unbounded confidence in their integrity, have agreed to offer a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the thief, or information which will lead to the discovery of the money. The clue we have given deserves to be followed. If it should prove successful, so much the better. At present we offer no theory as to how the box came in the position in which it was found. We leave that for the detectives, who, so far, have proved themselves thorough proficients in speculative philosophy.

McKEESPORT FIRE.

Losses and Insurances—Origin of the Fire.

The total loss on the National Tube Works, destroyed at McKeesport, is estimated to be $180,000, fully covered by insurance. Of this amount $140,000 is insured as follows: Franklin, Philadelphia, $5,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $5,000; Royal, Liverpool, $10,000; Imperial, London, $10,000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Orient, Hartford, $5,000; Alps, Erie, $5,000; Standard, New York, $5,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $5,000; Penn, Pennsylvania, $5,000; L. L. & Globe, England, $5,000; Commerce, Albany, $2,500; National, Hartford, $5,500; American, Philadelphia, $2,500; Lorillard, New York, $5,000, Commercial Union, London, $5,000; Narragansett, Providence, $5,000; German, Erie, $5,000; Republic, New York, $5,000; Howard, New York, $5,000; Lancashire, Manchester, $10,000; Fireman's Fund, California, $5,000; State, Missouri, $5,000; American Central, St. Louis, $5,000; Black River, New York, $5,000; Artizans', Pittsburgh, $5,000; Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, $5,000; Citizens' Pittsburgh, $2,500. The remainder of the insurance, $50,000, was in the Eureka, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Teutonia City, Peoples', and Allemania, of this city.

Fire Marshal Butler has returned home from the McKeesport fire, and gives the following report of the cause of the fire: E. C. Dodge, a carpenter employed at the works as foreman, testified that he had charge of fifteen men Wednesday, who were engaged in making repairs thought necessary to secure the roof. He heard a cracking of the timbers, and, after giving warning to the workmen, escaped from the building just as the trusses fell. He said at first that he considered the building safe until the last few days, and that the employees had no apprehensions of its safety. He afterwards stated, according to the testimony as reported for the Marshal, that he considered the building insecure last winter, and that some of the beams were sprung at that time.

Mr. George Matherson, superintendent of the establishment, was examined and testified that he had noticed a slight spring in the upper part of one of the trusses ever since the structure was built. He had telegraphed to Messrs. Boyd & Sons, the builders, to come up and make an examination, so that they could advise him what repairs to make. In the meantime he had ordered the carpenters to put in timbers and braces as a precautionary measure, although he thought the building was safe enough until the repairs could be made. The main building, he stated, was two hundred and eighty-five feet long and one hundred and sixty feet wide, and that the most important part of the machinery therein was destroyed with it. The blacksmith shop, a building one hundred and thirty by thirty-five feet in size, was also destroyed, as well as the building over the gas producer. The storehouse, one hundred and sixty by twenty-five feet, was also destroyed; it was full of valuable stores. The total value of the buildings, stock and machinery, he estimated at $500,000, but could not give any definite statement until the machinery was examined and data was procured from the East.

EASTER AT THE CHURCHES.

Feast of the Resurrection—Appropriate Services and Choice Music.

No more desirable weather could be conceived than the two cities hereabouts enjoyed yesterday. And the people, appreciating the full force of that fact, embraced the opportunity to celebrate the time-honored festival of Easter, commemorative of Our Lord's Glorious Resurrection. At each of the churches services and sermons appropriate to the occasion were a feature of the day, but more than all else the choice music had the effect of drawing out perhaps the largest congregations of the year.

In the Catholic, Episcopalian and Lutherian churches the services were more than ordinarily impressive, but in all the spirit of the day—joyousness—made itself felt.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Of course, "the big church," as it is familiarly designated, was a centre of attraction, not only to the congregation, but to the large number that take interest in fine music well rendered and in that grand ceremonial for which the Catholic churches —Cathedrals especially—are noted. The services here began at ten o'clock, and consisted of Solemn Pontifical Mass, celebrated by Bishop Domenec, assisted two deacons of honor, two deacons of the Mass, and a priest in cope instead of chasuble. The ceremonies were grand, the sermon was good, but the music was inspiring. Dachauer's mass in E minor, with Prof. Nichols at the organ, did honor to the author, the choir and the auditors. The Cathedral Band rendered in their usual felicitous manner "the Bishop's Grand March" at the opening of the Mass, and Werner's "Strike the Cymbals," at its close.

In the afternoon Millard's Vespers were sung, and in the evening Dr. Rodgers, the distinguished lecturer, eloquently addressed a large audience in the basement on "The Catholic Citizen."

AT TRINITY CHURCH

Prof. Houghawaut presided at the organ, with Miss Duval soprano; Miss Hughes, alto; Mr. Brecht, tenor; Mr. Bowen, basso. The services were as follows: Easter chant, *Gloria* by Rosino; *Te Deum* by Chase; *Jubilate* by Thomas; Hymn *Gloria Tibi* by Hodges, Gounod's *Kyrie Eleison*; at the offertory "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," by Handel. Evening services: Cantata by Mornington; *Benedicite* by Barg. The sermon and exercises were also especially noticable.

Trinity chimes also exchanged their doleful plaint of the Lenten season for the joyous sounds of Easter.

AT ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

the services were more than usually interesting. Miss Shannon presided at the organ, with Mr. W. Digby as tenor; Miss Colville as soprano; Miss Mooney, alto; Mr. W. Kearns, basso. The services will consist of Rombaugh's Te Deum, Jubilate, and Easter anthem, by Millard, with anthem by Webb, and Benedictie anima mea by Millard.

AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Prof. Mellor presided at the organ. An Easter Anthem by Mozart was here the special feature. The remainder of the exercises, including the sermon, were in harmony with the occasion.

AT ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH

Miss Lizzie Kirk performed the organ part, and Prof. Thos. F. Kirk directed the choir. Mozart's Kyrie and Gloria, Lambillotte's Credo and Agnus Dei and Mercadante's Sanctus with the latter's O Salutaris at the Offertory filled the choral portion of the morning programme. St. Bridget's Cornet band rendered the instrumental part in their usual pleasing style. Rev. J. Treacy, the pastor officiated. In the evening vespers and an interesting lecture on "Temperance" by Rev. R. Phelan, of St. Peter's, Allegheny, closed the exercises of the day.

AT OTHER CHURCHES,

special services were held in commemoration of our Lord's Resurrection; and choice music and large audiences were marked characteristics.

FIRES.

Slight Conflagration at Park, Bro. & Co.'s Steel Works—Loss Not Quite $5,000.

About half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning flames were discovered issuing from that portion of Messrs. Park, Bro. & Co.'s Black Diamond Steel Works, corner of Thirtieth street and the Allegheny river, used for the manufacture of gas. For a time it was thought the entire works would be consumed, but by strenuous exertions, despite the meagre supply of water, the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the building above mentioned. Both Sunday morning papers erred greatly in their estimate of the loss, one placing it at $15,000 and the other at the extravagant figure of $50,000. Our reporter waited on a member of the firm last evening, and was assured the loss will not reach $5,000. There will be no stoppage in any department of the works and a few hours will replace the injured portion of the gas pipes, one of which burst during the fire. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Early Saturday evening fire was discovered in the match factory of John Wolff situated on Ohio street, Allegheny. The district department were on hand promtly, but, owing to the combustible material in the building the flames were not checked until the structure was entirely consumed and the machinery badly damaged. The loss is about $2,000; not insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

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SEVERAL members of the Legislature from this county, while on their way home from Harrisburg, took occasion to manifest their esteem for Mr. Geo. M. Alexander, the well known and popular passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, because of his uniform courtesy and attention to their comforts while riding under his charge to and from the State Capital, and surprised him with the gift of a handsomely finished gold badge.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Sterrett.

On Saturday morning the Court sentenced the following persons:

Harry Redpath, found guilty of fornication and bastardy, charged by Rachel Jones, was sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of twenty-five dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, twenty five dollars to the prosecutrix for lying in expenses, twenty dollars for support of the child from the date of its birth to the present time, six dollars per month for the period of six years from this date, and to give security in six hundred dollars for compliance with the order of the court.

Regina Schook, who plead guilty to fornication charged by Belle Beeser, was sentenced to pay the costs.

Gotlieb Risser, found guilty of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Catharine Rettstadt, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, twenty-five dollars to the prosecutrix, twenty-five dollars for the support of the child from its birth until the present time, and six dollars per month towards its support and maintenance until six years old.

The same party found guilty of adultery, was fined fifty dollars and ordered to the Work House for six months.

Edwin Hare and Edwin Jones, who filed a noll contendere to the charge of larceny by William Brooks, were each sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs, to be committed to jail for five days, and to enter bail in $500 for good behavior in the future.

William Nantz, found guilty of assault and battery charged by Robert Pollock, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

Martin Joyce, for selling liquor on election day, was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and costs, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for ten days.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—Judges Stowe and Collier.

A bill in equity was presented by Sarah F. Sims, Administratrix of William Sims, deceased, and John Lambie, against Alexis Garnier De La Roche and Mary C., his wife, formerly Mary C. Price.

It is claimed by plaintiffs that on or about the second day of January, 1865, by an agreement in writing between Wm. H. Sims and Mary C. Price, they entered into copartnership under the name of Price & Sims for the purpose of carrying on the general foundry business at the "Berlin Foundry" in Pittsburgh. The profits were to be divided as follows: Mary C. Price was to receive three-fourths, and Sims one-fourth, the former draw twenty-five dollars per week and the latter fifteen, or such other amount as might thereafter be agreed upon. The copartnership was successfully prosecuted until the 18th of June, 1869, when another agreement was entered into by which the same arrangement was renewed, and provisions made for the continuance of the copartnership until dissolved by the mutual consent of the copartners. In April, 1872, it was dissolved by mutual consent, the defendant taking actual possession and control of the foundry with its fixtures, tools, books, accounts, assets, &c., by which it became her duty to pay to Sims the amount due him for and on account of his said share and interest in the firm. The copartnership business had been large and profitable, and at the time of the dissolution the stock of manufactured goods and material on hand exceeded in value $12,114, and there were also other articles on hand of great value. The plaintiffs believe that during the continuance of the copartnership, the defendant, Mary Price, largely overdrew her share, and has failed since to make any account in relation to the affairs in the copartnership. On the 27th of December, 1872, Wm. Sims died, and letters of administration upon his estate were granted to the plaintiffs, who now pray the Court to cause a settlement to be made. The Court issued the usual order.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge McCandless.

On Saturday morning Stephen Payne, of Philadelphia, whose arrest on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money we have already noticed, was brought into Court for the purpose of having the amount of bail fixed. Payne was arrested on a bench warrant issued from the Court on Friday, there being two indictments, found in 1871, pending against him. Payne is rather a fine looking man, heavy build. He has black hair, and wears dark black whiskers, trimmed short, and black moustache. He was represented by R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and District Attorney Swoope appeared for the United States. Mr. Carnahan stated that the defendant was not prepared to make application for relief on bail, but such an application would be made at an early day. The defendant was accordingly remanded to jail until the further order of the Court.

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THE trouble existing between the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of this State and B. C. Berry, Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge of the World, is becoming decidedly interesting. Chancellor Mac Mullan, of the State Grand Lodge, has issued an order to the subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction forbidding them to recognize Mr. Weeks, who was appointed Chancellor vice Mr. MacMullan, who was suspended by the Supreme Chancellor. The trouble will be investigated at the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the World, which is to be held at Richmond during the coming week. In the meantime most of the Lodges in the western part of the State have decided to obey the Supreme Lodge until the difficulties are settled.

The Ex-Queen of Spain and the Spanish Ladies.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily News* tells of how the Spanish ladies of bluest blood determined to show Amadeo's queen that they considered her an interloper in Spain, and of how the Prime Minister, Sagasta, made them bewail their impertinence. In old days the white mantilla fastened to a high tortoise-shell comb was the universal head-gear of Spanish ladies, and, in order to put the Queen ill at ease, the ladies, some months before the abdication, determined to revive this costume and to appear in it simultaneously one afternoon in the Prado. On the appointed day Partisian bonnets gave way to the white mantilla, and the Queen, as she drove, pointed out the change of fashion to the King, wondering what it ment. The slight, being so paltry—it was given at the instigation of the Duchess of Morny—might well have been left without further notice, but Sagasta, with much lack of sagacity determined to punish the ladies with their own weapons, and to this end sought out a number of the best known disreputable women, had them arrayed in white mantillas and tortoise-shell combs, placed them in handsome private carriages, and then suddenly turned the good-for-nothing cortege loose on the Prado to mingle with the high-born dames, who fled in dismay in all directions. Nobody believes that the King and Queen, who were amiable to the last degree, were privy to the transaction, which only made the nobility more bitter against them and was hardly looked upon as a good joke even be the populace.

MEDICAL.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns,

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George Muir, of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa., writes as follows :

I was reduced so low with with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing for me and my case being so utterly hopeless that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try Rev. E. A. WILSON'S REMEDY, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address), and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, and Western Pennsylvania.

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No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Feb27:lyd

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MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

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WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

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The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r.

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Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp and free to all regular customers. Dealers and gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH, Seedsmen,

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE—LETters testamentary upon the estate of Jno Coulter, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., having this day been granted to the undersigned, executors, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

JOHN H. FOWLER, Marshall township.

JOSEPH COULTER, Coulterville,

Butler county, Pa.

March 25, 1873. mar29-6tW

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Irwin, deceased, late of Patton Township, Allegheny County, Pa. any person indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

ap12-6tW ISAAC. N. A. GILL Adm'r.

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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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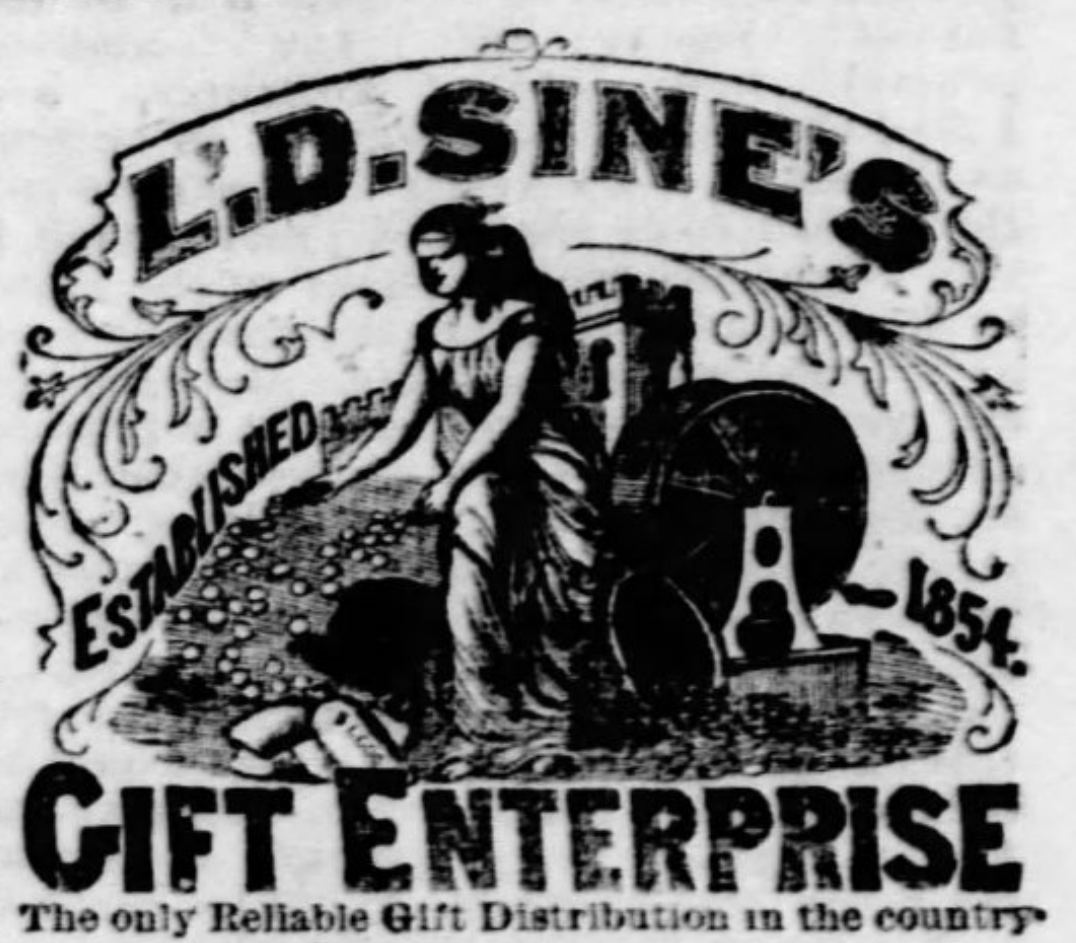

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS

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To be Drawn Monday, April 28, 1873.

TWO GRAND CAPITAL OF

$5,000 Each in Greenbacks

Two prizes	$1,000	each in	GREENBACKS.
Five prizes	500		
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1 Horse and Buggy, with silver mounted harness worth $600; one fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $500; ten family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; five gold watches and chains, worth $300 each; five Gold American Watches worth $125 each; ten Ladies Gold Hunting Watches worth $75 each; 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme !

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Class D to be Drawn April 30, 1873.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of......	$50,000	500 prizes of...	$ 100
1 prize of......	13,450	9 prizes of...	1,000
1 prize of......	10,000	9 prizes of...	500
1 prize of......	7,500	9 prizes of...	300
4 prizes of......	5,000	9 prizes of...	250
4 prizes of......	2,500	36 prizes of...	200
20 prizes of......	1,000	36 prizes of...	150
20 prizes of......	500	180 prizes of...	100
40 prizes of......	250	5,000 prizes of...	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

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In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

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Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Single Shot Guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75c to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, un Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated price list. All orders by mail promptly attended and goods sent to any point by express.

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Knives and Forks,
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Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
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145 Wood Street.

AT LAST!

The Legislature Adjourns Sine Die.

Presentations.

Special to the Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1873.

The Senate and House met at eleven o'clock this morning, and as is usual on the closing day of the session, nothing was done except presentations.

Speaker Anderson made a happy valedictory address, and the Senate thereafter proceeded to the election of a Speaker. B. B. Strang received eighteen votes, and Wm. McSherry, Democrat, thirteen votes. Mr. Strang made a speech, after which Mr. White presented a gavel to the retiring Speaker.

Complimentary.

Resolutions of thanks all around were passed, and Mr. McClure, who voted against Anderson for Speaker, said that during all of his term of office there had not been a more fair or impartial Speaker. In addition to the gavel, Mr. Anderson also received an elegant silver service, and at noon the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

In the House were proceedings of a similar nature, Speaker Elliott receiving a silver service and gavel.

Treasurer Mackey was reported quite ill to-day, but the report was exaggerated.

Allegheny Members Made Glad.

Among the members who received testimonials were Mahon (Franklin) a gold-headed cane, and Col. Ballantine (Allegheny) a magnificent chronometer watch; Young, an ebony cane; Sample and Ramsey a set of diamond studs.

The town looked very much like the last days of Local Option.

SPRING FRESHETS.

Great Flood at Thamesville, Ontario.

THAMESVILLE, April 10.—The greatest flood known here for fifty years is devastating this locality, Many families have been compelled to move, and others have taken refuge in the upper stories of dwellings. Farm houses are inundated, and horses and cattle are struggling to reach places of safety. In the principal street the water is four feet deep. The Post-office and several stores can only be reached by boats. Four bridges on Grand river have been carried away.

Destruction of R. R. Bridges—Damages $30,000

LITTLE ROCK, April 10.—Three iron piers, each 50 feet in length, of the bridge now being constructed here over the Arkansas river for the Cairo and Fulton railroad, were washed down last night by the rapidly rising river. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The river has risen about 20 feet during the past 48 hours, and is still rising rapidly. Little Red river is overflowing its banks. White river is also very high.

Oil City Flooded—Railroad Tracks Submerged.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 10.—The Allegheny river still continues at a flood stage having risen four inches to-day. The water is nearly up to the second floors on Second and Low streets at Oil City, while other portions of the flat on both the east and west sides are flooded. Trains on the Franklin branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad are discontinued between Franklin and Oil City, the track in some places being from three to four feet under water. We hear of no extensive losses of property so far, in consequence of the high water. The weather is pleasant to-day.

Land Slide.

PORT JERVIS, April 10.—Another land slide on the Monticello Railroad carried away about one hundred feet of the track, and killed an old man. Land slides on the Erie Railway delay the trains.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 10.—The Oswego river is the highest since 1865. Several frame buildings have been swept away, and others injured. The dam at Noye's woolen factory was also torn away and goods carried down the stream involving a loss of $5,000.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12.—The State Senate yesterday passed with amendment the House bill confirming the sale of the Chattanooga Railroad to the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad Company.

The House passed with amendment the Senate bill recalling all endorsed railroad bonds, and authorizing the issue of thirty year seven per cent. gold interest bearing straight bonds in lieu thereof at the rate of one thousand straight for four thousand endorsed bonds and providing that in no event shall the obligations of the State on this account exceed $8,000,000 The liabilities of the State will thus be decreased from near $30,000,000 to $8,000,000 on account of railroads. The latter bill releases the State lien upon roads, surrendering the endorsed bonds, but levies a tax on their gross earnings to pay the bonds at maturity.

Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., April 12.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill authorizing the Governor to commission a suitable and competent person whose duty it shall be, without expense to the State, to procure information and statistics relative to the scientific treatment and cure of victims of intemperance.

The House voted almost unanimously against the Senate bill to protect members of religious societies in the enjoyment of their civil rights in opposition to the rules and discipline of their church. The immediate cause of the drafting of this bill was the noted Libel Bunberry case of Kalamazoo, this State. After the bill was lost a motion to reconsider the vote was tabled, thus making a final disposition of the subject for this session.

Gov. Bagley has requested the Legislature to examine into the alleged frauds perpetrated in the State Land Office in 1872 by Commissioner Edmunds. A Joint Committee from the Senate and House will probably be appointed to pursue the investigation after the close of the Legislature.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, April 12.—The Senate to-day passed the House bills creating the companies of Howard, Looker & Stone; also the House bill providing for the leasing of the Penitentiary to the highest and best bidder.

Fiendish Massacre

Gen. Canby with the Peace Commission Meet the Modocs Under a Flag of Truce.

In the Midst of the Parley Capt. Jack Shoots Gen. Canby Dead.

LAVA BED, April 11, via Yreka, April 12.—Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp, and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commissioner, and a message was sent out by the Commissioner asking for a talk this morning at a place about a mile from the picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came and told the picket that he could take his gun; that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him in and took him to the tent of General Canby, where Charley left his gun, and remained at the tent of Private Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and told the Commissioner that Captain Jack and five other

Indians Would Meet the Commissioners

outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus Charley then mounted a horse and started for the Lava Bed. About an hour after their departure General Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddle and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the appointed place, and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieutenant Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half a hour after the party had arrived

A Cry from the Signal Station

was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the peace commissioners, and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason. In a moment the troops were under arms and deployed as skirmishers under command of Col. Greene, and orders were given to forward double quick. Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned, and told us that he thought he was the only one who had escaped; but in a few moments Riddle and his squaw were seen entering the picket line. From him we gathered the following particulars of how

The Massacre Commenced.

Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by Gen. Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech asking for "Hot Creek and Cottonwood," the places now occupied by Fairchild and Davis, for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonchin told Meacham to say no more, that he, Meacham, had said enough upon that subject, and while Schonchin was speaking Captain Jack got up and walked behind the others and turned back and exclaimed "All ready," drew his pistol and snapped a cap at General Canby; cocked his pistol again and fired.

Gen. Canby Fell Dead,

shot under the right eye. Schonchin then shot Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Hookey Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with a pistol in hand, and Jim ran. An Indian knocked down Jim Riddle's squaw, and took her horse, but Captain Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him. [This last may be taken with a grain of salt.]

The Troops

are now about a mile in the Lava Beds lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are about six hundred troops, which can be brought into active service, and I believe they will end the Modoc War. Meacham is not expected to survive.

Another Account o the Assassination.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The following is a portion of the *Herald* special about the massacre of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners, dated Lava Beds, April 11, 3 P. M.

Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning the Peace Commission party, comprising Gen. Canby, A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Dyer, Riddle, the Interpreter and squaw, and Bogus Charley and Boston Charley, went out to the designated spot. There they met Captain Jack, John Schonchin, Black Jim, Shack Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man and Hawker Jim. They had no guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. This, however, was not much noticed, as in previous interviews they had had their guns with them. They sat down in a kind of broken circle and Gen. Canby, Meacham and Dr. Thomas sat together, faced by Capt. Jack and Schonchin. Dyer stood by Jack holding his horse, with Hawker Jim and Shack Nasty Jim to his left. Meacham opened the talk and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time. Capt. Jack then talked in an apparently good, serious strain, and when he finished stepped back to the rear near where Meacham's horse was hitched. John Schonchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking Dyer heard a cap miss fire, and looking around saw Capt. Jack to his left with his pistol pointed at Gen. Canby. This was the signal for a general massacre, and a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute. Capt. Jack fired again on General Canby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was speedily shot down and killed instantly. Meacham was shot at by Schonchin and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his Derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Mr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by two pistol shots in the head. Riddle ran off and it appears they did not fire at him, but they knocked his squaw down. Dyer Riddle and the squaw returned in safety to the camp. About a hundred yards to the west of the place of meeting was found A. B. Meacham, badly wounded. with a pistol shot over the left eye. Fifty yards further on was the body of Dr. Thomas lying on his face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from pistol shot wounds in the head. The body of Gen. Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing and lay about one hundred yards to the southward, with two pistol shot wounds in the head.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.

Swift Retributibution—Lieut. Rice Pursues the Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO April 12.—On the 11th of March Gus. Swain, John McDonald and Geo. Taylor were murdered by a large band of Apache savages, who were pursued by the troops and seventy-nine warriors killed and twenty-six women and children taken prisoners. The troops were under command of Lieut. Rice, and are now at Fort Whipple. They followed the trail of the Apaches and learned that Taylor had been captured alive and subjected to the most horrible tortures.

Capt. Randall reports an engagement with Apaches, in which he killed forty-seven wrrriors and captured seven women.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

The Feeling in the Army.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The terrible news of the treacherous assassination of Brigadier Gen. Canby, by the Modoc Chief, and the intelligence received at the same time of the murders committed by the Apaches cause a profound feeling of grief and indignation, which finds expression in all quarters, particularly in the army where General Canby was held in great esteem and affection, with utterances of an earnest desire for the extermination of these savages. This feeling of indignation has taken the place of all ideas whatever of peace and the slightest consideration cannot be given to any other proposition than that to move at once to the severest punishment of the Modocs.

The Dispatch.

The following is the dispatch received at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army.

HEADQ'RS DIVISION OF PACIFIC, }
April 13, 1873. }

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

The following report of the horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed to Col. Gillem to let the punishment of the Modocs be as severe as their treachery has merited, and hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

[Signed,] J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

A copy of the telegram to the Assistant Adjutant General.

Department California from Modoc expedition.

Gen. Canby with the Peace Commissioners went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp at 10:30 this morning. At 1:30 P. M. the signal officer whom I had watching the conference, reported firing. Upon reaching the place of meeting I found that Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas had been killed, and Meacham wounded. The other Commissioner, Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operations against the Indians.

[Signed,] ALVIN GILLEM,
Col. Seventh Cavalry Commanding.

Dated at camp, south of Tulie Lake, April 11th.

Similar official reports were also received by the Assistant Adjutant General, W. D. Whipple, at the army headquarters, and by Assistant Adjutant General, H. Cloy Wood, at Portland, Oregon, where he has been advised by Colonel Gillem of the tragedy. The information was communicated to the President at a late hour last night by Adjutant General Townsend, and General Sherman was also apprised at a late hour of the occurrence.

The Feelings of the President

and the General at the sudden announcement were of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not an instant's hesitancy that the Modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for the crime. It is now evident that the act was long premeditated, and this fact, added to the deep sense of wrath that the massacre has aroused. the President has unreservedly expressed his sanction of the severest measures now necessary to

Properly Punish the Modocs,

and his views in this respect have been fully stated to the authorities.

Acting under the War Department General Sherman has telegraphed to General Schofield to move his entire force at once upon the Indians. General Sherman has also prepared the following order, announcing the death of General Canby, which will be promulgated to-morrow:

Official Announcerment of General Canby's Death.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873. }

[General Order No. 3.]

It again becomes the sad duty of the General to announce to the army the death of one of our most illustrious and most honored comrade, Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the department of Columbia, was, on Friday last, April 11, shot dead by Chief Jack, while he was endeavoring to mediate for the removal of the Modocs from their persent rocky fastness on the northern border of California to the reservation where the tribe could be maintained and protected by the civil agents of the Government

That such a life should have been sacrificed in such a cause will ever be a source of regret to his relations and friends, Yet the General trusts that all good soldiers will be consoled, knowing that General Canby lost his life on duty and in the execution of his office, for he had been especially chosen and appointed for this delicate and dangerous trust by reason of his well known patience and forberance, his entire self-abnegation and fidelity to the expressed wishes of his Government, and his large experience in dealing with the savage Indians of America. He had already completed the necessary military preparations to enforce obedience to the conclusions of the Peace Commissioners, after which he seemed to have accompanied them to the last conference with the savage chiefs in supposed friendly council, and there met his death by treachery outside his military lines, but within view of the signal station.

At the same time one of the Peace Commissioners was killed outright and another mortally wounded, and a third escaped unhurt. Thus perished one of the kindest and best gentlemen of this or any other country, whose social equalled his military virtues. To even sketch his army history would pass the limits of the general order, and it must here suffice to state that General Canby began his military career as a cadet at West Point in the summer of 1835, graduating in 1839; since which time he has continuously served thirty-eight years, passing through all the grades to Major General of volunteers and Brigadier General of the regular army. He served his early life with marked distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, and at the outbreak of the civil war found him on duty in New Mexico, where, after the defection of his senior, he remained in command and defended the country successfully against a formidable inroad from the direction of Texas. Afterwards transferred to the east to a more active and important sphere, he exercised the various high commands, and at the close of the civil war was in chief command of the military division west of the Mississippi, in which he had received a painful wound, but had the honor to capture Mobile and compel the surrender of the rebel forces of the Southwest.

Since the close of the war he has repeatedly been chosen for special comment by reason of his superior knowledge of law and civil Government; his known fidelity to the wishes of the executive and his chivalrous elevation to his profession, in all of which his success was perfect. When fatigued by long and laborious career in 1869, he voluntarily consented to take the command of the department of Columbia, where he expected to enjoy the repose he so much coveted. This Modoc difficulty arising last winter and it being extremely desirous to end it by peaceful means, it seemed almost providential that it should have occurred within the sphere of General Canby's command, he responded to the call of his Government with alacity, and has labored with a patience that deserved better success. But alas, the end is different from that which he and his best friends had hoped for, and he now lies a corpse in the wild mountains of California, while the lightning flashes his requiem to the furthermost corner of the civilized world. Though dead, the record of his fame is resplendent with noble deeds well done, and no name on our army register stands fairer or higher for personal qualities, that command the universal respect, honor, affection and love of his country. General Canby leaves to his country a heartbroken widow, but no children. Every honor consistent with law and usage shall be paid his remains. full notice of which will be given as soon as his family can be consulted and arrangements concluded.

By order General Sherman,
W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant General.

Anxious Inq irers.

Many personal friends and old associates of the distinguished deceased called at the War Department to-day, though the offices were not open to the public, for official confirmation and the particulars of the painful story. The officers of the army on duty here, including those holding official positions on General Sherman's staff, were appealed to, both at their houses and on the street, by anxious friends of the Modoc victims to know if there could be the slightest hope that the tale of the savage treachery was less terrible than had been recounted.

Complete Punishment to be Meted Out.

General Sherman has been in conference with the President to-night upon the questions arising, or likely to arise, from this change in the scenes of the Modoc war; but upon the policy to be pursued these is nothing less than already indicated in this dispatch, namely, that of a complete and enduring punishment by the troops of this government of the heartless race which has proven how thoroughly harsh the treatment is now deserved by them.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

The Carlists Retreat from Puycerda.

PARIS, April 12.—A dispatch from Perpignow says the Carlists retreated from Puycerda in consequence of the arrival of three columns of Spanish troops. The Carlists, however, say they withdrew because they would not fight on Good Friday, but intended to renew the attack. Don Carlos waited in Perpignow the result of the attack on Puycerda.

Beaten by Inferior Numbers.

MADRID, April 12.—The Carlist force which attacked Puycerda was 1,000 strong, while the defenders numbered 500, of whom only fifty were soldiers. After a fusilade of twenty-four hours, the amunition of the Republicans became exhausted, and the Alcalde sent for reinforcements, but they arrived too late to participate in the fighting, as the Carlists had withdrawn from before the town. They carried off their wounded and buried their dead.

CUBA.

The Great Bank of England Forger Escapes from Jail.

HAVANA, April 11, via Key West, 12.—Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, escaped from prison yesterday evening by jumping over the balcony. He is supposed to be hiding in the city. Bidwell's friends seeing the impossibility by legal means to counteract the efforts of the British Consul to secure his extradition, undoubtedly assisted him to escape.

GERMANY.

Bancroft Banquets a Reformer.

BERLIN April 12.—Mr. Bancroft, American Minister, yesterday entertained at dinner Herr Laskar, member of the Prussian Diet, who originated the inquiry into the alleged corruption in procuring railway concessions.

Bismarck Gone to His Country.

BERLIN, April 12.—Bismarck has left for Varzin until after Easter holidays.

FRANCE.

The Political Pot in Paris.

PARIS, April 12.—The moderate Republicans in the National Assembly failed to induce Thiers to withdraw M. De Remusat's candidacy for the vacancy in that body from Paris. *Le Siecle* announces it will support Bardodet.

BELGIUM.

Fishery Troubles.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The government has stationed a man of war at Ostend, to prevent the encroachments of English fishing vessels.

Strike Ended.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The strike of quarrymen of the Enghien district in Hamault has ended.

NEW CABLE.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—The steamer to-day commenced laying the shore end of the Atlantic cable from the Cable House, at Fresh Water Point, to near Chelincto Head, where it will be buried until the arrival of the Great Eastern, which will lay the main portion of the cable.

ITALY.

The Pope Somewhat Better on Saturday.

ROME, April 12.—The Pope was better this morning and continues to improve. He suffers from a continuous pain in the left side, and nausea during the day. However he received the Cardinals and wrote several letters.

TURKEY.

Skirmish with Smugglers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—In a conflict near this city yesterday between smugglers and Turkish revenue officers, several were killed and many wounded.

CRIME.

The Bank Burglary at Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 12.—The loss by the burglary at the First National Bank, a few days since, proves to be greater than supposed at the time A box of papers belonging to V. H. Ketcham, President of the Bank, was taken, containing twenty Toledo city bonds of $1,000 each, numbers 26 to 34 inclusive, and numbers 37, 40, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 87 of date November 9th 1872, and numbers 83 to 85 of May 4th, 1870; also number 21 of the latter date of $500. The aggregate loss will reach twenty-five thousand dollars.

Gotham's Record.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mrs. Lucy Raymond, who has been locked up the past week with Mrs. Myers, in the hope that she would learn something of the Goodrich murder, left jail last night, Mrs. Myers continuing "the parrot never talks."

Matthew Morrison, aged fifty, arrested on suspicion of killing Mary Fagan on the night of March 18th, died last night in Bellevue Hospital. He twice attempted suicide.

The friends of Nixon, the convicted murderer, will dance in a Bowery hall on Monday night for the benefit of his family.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in Philadelphia,

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—This afternoon William Saunders, George Fletcher and Michael Cannon entered the saloon of Phillip Reese, No. 216 Pearl street, and fatally stabbed the proprietor. They were arrested. Two of them are members of the fire department.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Judge Woodruff gave an adverse decision to-day in the case of McDonnell the Bank of England forger, who appeared for release, on the ground that he was illegally held by the United States Commison.

The case of Carl. Vosl, charged with the murder of Chevalier Dobianco, at Brussels, some time ago has been adjourned till Tuesday next.

Fatally Injured.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Terence Fitzpatrick, brutally beat his wife at their home in Brooklyn, last night. The neighbors interfered and held Fitzpatrick while his wife endeavored to escape from a room on the third floor by means of a clothes line. The rope broke and the woman falling to the ground was fatally injured.

Female Pugilists.

Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Leonard, tenants at No. 62 Columbia street, Brooklyn, had a fierce fight, using chairs and domestic crockery in the combat. The result was that Mrs. Murphy was fatally injured and Mrs. Leonard was arrested.

Daring Murder.

Three men to-night attacked Charles Schell, of 451 West 42d street, at 62d street, and Tenth avenue, and cut his throat from ear to ear. The murderers escaped.

Killed His Wife.

Thomas Moran, of 28 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested this evening on suspicion of murdering his wife.

Forger Sentenced.

BUFFALO, April 12.—Col. Theodore Tyner, who plead guilty to forgery on Thursday, was this after noon sentenced to five years in the State's Prison. Col. Dan Myers was not sentenced, being wanted as a witness in the cases pending.

Sentenced for Vagrancy.

Alex. H. Bailey, a shoemaker, who is said to have practiced the confidence game extensively in all the large cities between Chicago and Buffalo, by representing himself as a merchant of Montana, and ordering a large stock of goods and issuing drafts in payment, was to-day sentenced as a vagrant to the Erie county penitentiary for ninety days.

False Pretences.

BOSTON, April 12.—John and Andrew Keddie, recently arrested on a cable dispatch for alleged fraudulent proceedings in Edinburgo, and discharged for want of jurisdiction under the extradition treaty, have been re-arrested and held for examination. It appears the accused were bakers in Edinburgh and obtained about seven hundred barrels of flour from firms in that city, which, as is alleged, they converted into money and came to America

A Georgian Wife-Murderer Executed.

PRESTON, Ga., April 12.—Enoch Ferdinand Shann was hung here yesterday for the murder of his wife on May 4th, 1872. His paramour and accomplice, Susan Eberhart, is under sentence to be hanged May 2. Two sisters and two brothers of the woman Eberhart witnessed the execution.

WASHINGTON.

New Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A postoffice has been established at Jamestown, Virginia, this week for the first time, although Jamestown was the first place permanently settled on this continent.

Rumor of the Resignation of Ministers Low and DeLong Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Rumors have been repeated from time to time of the resignation of Ministers Low and DeLong Inquiry at official sources to-day shows that Low's resignation has not been received, and that Senator Cole's name has not even been mentioned by the President in connection with the China or Japan mission. Mr. Cole himself says that he is not an applicant for a diplomatic position. Up to noon to-day no one at the President's house, or at the Department of State, had any intimation of Mr. DeLong's rumored resignation further than what has been privately said by some of his friends, namely, that he would retire should the administration desire a change.

Secretary Richardson's Course Approved.

The President to-day gave audience to a number of persons on business matters, and at one o'clock went to the Treasury Department, where he had a long consultation with Secretary Richardson. All that can be learned with reference to the interview is that the President approves of the Secretary's course in monetary affairs.

Decision Against Land Claimants.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has notified the Local Land Offices along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad that the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is entitled to the lands along the line laid down on its map of preliminary location, as against all persons who made settlements on such lands after said preliminary map had been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, but before lands had been formelly withdrawn. This decision is adverse to several hundred claimants and involves about two hundred sections of land in Minnesota, Washington Territory, and elsewhere.

St. Paul Pacific R. R. vs. the Northern Pacific R. R.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day heard the argument of President Becker, of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, in support of its application for patents for about four hundred sections of land where it crosses the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad Both roads claim the land to be included in their respective land grants. Ex-Senator Wade represented the Northern Pacific Company. Further argument was postponed till May 1st.

Removal of the Land Office.

The President to-day issued an order removing the Land Office from Vermillon, Dakota, to Sioux Falls, Dokota Territory.

Brigham Young.

On Tuesday last Brigham Young resigned his office as Trustee of the Mormon Church, saying to the throng assembled in the Tabeanacle at Salt Lake City that he was going to Arizona, beyond the reach of mails and telegrams. He had previously ceased to be President of the Deseret National Bank, the Zion Corporative Mercantile Institution, and the Utah Central and Southern Railroad; and in retiring from the control of the Church he completely severs all his public relations. It is also stated that he has made a will dividing his property, which is popularly estimated at eight or ten millions, among his sixteen wives and sixty children. This remarkable man was born at Whittingham, Vt., on Jan. 1. 1801, and is now over seventy-two years old. He was converted to Mormonism in 1832, two years after the first organization of the Church, and become one of the twelve Apostles in 1835, in which capacity he was exceedingly successful in making converts, especially in the Eastern States. After the death of Joseph Smith in 1844 he was chosen first President of the Church, and led the emigration to the Great Salt Lake in 1847. There he has since presided over the development of Mormonism ruling his followers with a despotism to which the majority have always been submissive, and building up a simple, ignorant, but energetic and industrious people, into a community of extraordinary prosperity. As long as Utah, by its geographical position, was isolated from the rest of the country his power remained substantially undiminished; but since the opening of the Pacific Railroad and the great silver discoveries have brought upon the Mormons an immense inroad of Gentiles, with a flood of hostile ideas and customs, his control has become shaken, and in his old age he abandons a conflict which he can no longer wage with a hope of success. Were he a young man, he would doubtless adhere to the idea of emigrating to some island of the Pacific, such as Papua, which tempted him greatly fifteen or eighteen years ago. Then his plan was to sell out the Mormon possessions in Utah and to move his whole people to that vast, uncivilized, and almost uninhabited region in the Pacific, where they might; for an indefinite period, defy the antagonism of the world. But he is old and broken, and will doubtless be contented if he is able to spend the rest of his days undisturbed alike by schisms in the Mormon Church and by process from the courts of the United States.

"A State Treasurer's Scheme."

[Phila. Ledger.]

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State." This command has been part of the Constitution of the Commonwealth since the Second Tuesday of January last. It was placed in the Constitution to rid the State of the annual disgraces which attended the choice of a Treasurer by the Legislature. For years and years it had been apparent that the State moneys had been used corruptly. At length, in 1872, the people had an opportunity to express their will on the subject, and by an overwhelming majority they declared that the Legislature should no longer be entrusted with the election of the Treasurer. Since January the Legislature has had ample time to pass the necessary law to carry the command of the Constitution into effect, but instead of doing it the majorities in the two Houses conspired to defeat the Constitution *for a whole year*, in order that *they*, instead of the "qualified electors of the State," shall choose the State Treasurer to have control of the Treasury balance of one or two millions of dollars until *the first day of May*, 1874. This high handed conspiracy was the cause of another disgraceful scene in the House on Monday. Those who read the proceedings will remember that Speaker Elliott left the chair in charge of a substitute took the floor himself, moved to proceed to the consideration of a bill by its *number* only, and before the members could discover what bill was meant, Mr. Elliott's apt substitute rapidly declared the motion carried and in a flash the House had before it a bill to defeat the Constitution and the will of the people in the matter of the election of State Treasurer. When the scandalous trick became appearent the House broke into a scene of natural but most disgraceful uproar. The outrage led to its logical result. It is surprising that any sane man took any part in the affair, for it was not only inexcusible but utterly unnecessary to the success of the lawless scheme. Its backers had the force to put the bill through without it. We have never had the slightest expectations that it would be defeated. It is *a State Treasurer's* scheme, and every one understands the resistless power of that. It carries conviction with it all the way through.

A Somnambulist Singer.

A curious case of somnambulism is reported as having recently occurred in Troy, N. Y.. the somnambulist being a young lady residing in a neighboring state, but visiting some friends in that city:

"There was a social gathering at the house of a friend to which she was invited, and during the evening she was asked to sing. Being an accomplished musician and a singer of more than ordinary sweetness, she responded to the demands of the company for repeated songs, until it is probable she quite exhausted herself. The company broke up about 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the young lady retired. In about an hour the most delicious strains of music were heard proceeding from her room. They continued so long that one of the members of the family arose, and upon entering the apartment of the young lady found her asleep and singing with all her power. She tried to awaken her, but the effort was unavailing. She continued to sing, going from one song to another, for upwards of an hour, when nature seemed to be exhausted and the fair and musical somnambulist sank into a real sleep. Upon awaking the next morning she knew nothing of the occurrence, and could scarcely believe that she had been the unwitting source of so much enjoyment and surprise to those who heard her."

THE SALARY GRAB.

What Gen. Farnsworth Says About It.

OUGHT TO BE IMPEACHED.

And, on former occasions, when the subject was under discussion in the House, I declared that a President who should sign a bill increasing his own salary would deserve impeachment. Entertaining such sentiments, I cannot accept this money without feeling that I should thereby become a party to a conspiracy to embezzle the Government's money.

THE MUTUAL BRIBERY.

I am not surprised that the people are indignant and wrathful over this act of *mutual bribery* by an expiring Congress and a recently re-elected President; indeed, were they not so, it would be cause for real astonishment. With immense public debts, National, and State, and local; with increasing taxes, and decreasing prices for our products; with the rapid encroachment of "rings" and monopolies, who have gorged themselves and grown rich upon the blood of the war, and the toil and sweat of the masses; with such reckless waste and extravagance in the use of the public money as has been seen at Washington during the last few years,—no wonder the country is agitated, or its attention arrested at last. But, it should be remembered that, without the approval of the President, this increase of salaries could not have been accomplished. Indeed, without the *co operation and favor* of the President, Congress itself would not have adopted it. This was well understood at the time. Neither would Congress consent to increase the President's salary, standing by itself, upon its own merits. This was shown in the House, when, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sargent first moved to increase his salary. The committee refused to entertain or consider it, actually overruling a correct decision of the Chairman (Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts) to beat it, so obnoxious was the proposition when standing by itself. It was only by coupling the two together, *Congress and President*, that either had any hopes of success.

VIOLATING THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution says: "The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected," Mark the language: "*Shall not be increased during the* PERIOD *for which he shall have been elected.*" In a preceding clause, the Constitution defines a "*term*" to be four years; and, if the framers of that instrument intended to limit the prohibition of the power to increase the President's salary to a single *term*, why did they not use that word instead of the word "PERIOD?" The latter word covers the whole *time*, whether it be one word or two, or half-a-dozen, that a man "shall have been elected" President.

When there is doubt about the correct interpretation of a law, we look to the object or reason of the provision. Was not the object of that provision, in short, to prevent a President from helping to make a law increasing his own compensation? During the discussion in the House, I inquired of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, and also Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts (both of whom voted for the bill), what was the object of that provision of the Constitution? Mr. Maynard replied that it was to prevent Congress from bribing the President; Mr. Butler answered that it was to prevent the President from using his power to increase his own salary, or, in other words, from bribing Congress. Such being the opinions of the friends and champions of "increased pay" (whether they looked at the Constitution straight or crooked), it was difficult to understand why it was not as much a violation of the spirit and intention of the Constitution to increase the compensation of the President by a bill passed and approved by him at 11 o'clock at night, on Monday, the 3d of March, as by a bill passed and approved by the same President on Tuesday, the 4th: Congress could as well bribe him, and he could as effectually use his power and influence upon Congress, on one day as the other. In either case, the President helps to make the law which increases his own salary "*during the period for which he has been elected.*" The excuse that the Legislative Appropriation bill would have been lost, and an extra session of Congress necessary, if the conference report had been defeated, or if the President had vetoed the bill, is mere pretense. I have already said that, without the favor of the President, the amendment increasing salaries could never have passed Congress; and if he had vetoed it, the bill would have been promptly passed with the obnoxious provision left out. So, too, a defeat of the conference report by either House would simply have had the effect to recommit the bill to another conference committee.

NO OTHER PRESIDENT HAS "ASKED FOR MORE."

The plea that larger salaries are necessary to enable a President and members of Congress to live respectably in Washington, is not true. No other President has "asked for more." Mr. Lincoln saved half his salary, and that, too, when gold was 200 and over. And yet the allowances, "incidentals" and "contingencies," for Mr. Lincoln were far less liberal than for the present occupant of the White House. The following appropriations, made in 1864 and in 1873, are, I believe, fair examples and may be regarded, as a pretty fair sample of our rapid growth in extravagant expenditures of late.

For Lincoln, 1864.		*For Grant*, 1873.	
For Secretary to sign patents	$1,500	For Secretary to sign patents	$1,500
For Private Secretary, Steward and Messenger	4,600	For Private Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Steward Messenger, and two Executive Clerks	13,800
For contingent expenses of Executive Office	2,000	For contingent expenses of Executive office	6,450
For two Night Watchmen	1,200	For one Watchman and two Policemen	3,000
For two Door-Keepers	1,200	For two Door-keepers and one Usher	3,600
For one Furnace-Keeper	600	For one furnace-keeper	720
For fuel	2,400	For fuel	5,000
For repairs of house and for furniture, for improving grounds, purchase of plants, and all contingencies	6,000	For "*annual*" repairs of house and for furniture, and for repairs, &c. of *green-house*	35,090
For repairing summer residence at "Old Soldiers' Home"	3,000		
Total for Lincoln	$22,500	Total for Grant	$69,160
		Besides various officers of the army, Brigadier Generals, &c.	

NO MORE LABOR—NO MORE RESPONSIBILITY.

It cannot be claimed that the labors of the Executive Office are greater now than during the last year of the War, or its responsibilities more overwhelming. Then, our President could never find time or respite from the constant labors and terribly-wearying cares of his office, to get farther away than the "Old Soldiers' Home," whither, during the hot season, with throbbing head and aching heart, late in the day he would ride in search of a little rest in its cool retreat.

A COMPARISON.

It is said that larger compensation was necessary to secure competent and worthy Senators and Representatives in Congress! Was not the average of brains and patriotism in Congress quite as great when the pay was but $8 per day during the actual sessions, as it will be under the present salary, which will amount to $55 per day during the session? The former sum was paid to Webster, Clay, Benton, Wright, Buchanan, Adams, Corwin, Chase, Douglas, Calhoun, etc. I will not compare; probably the grateful and proud constituents of the members who voted this increase will make some comparisons of those names with their own self-sacrificing representatives! If members of Congress must purchase residences in Washington, and keep up an establishment there, and be men of fashion, their expenses will outrun any salaries they they may receive; but such men, it is to be feared, soon forget that they are the representatives of distant toiling, tax-paying States and districts, and the effect is seen in their votes and efforts for all manner of expenditures, especially for the benefit of their new homes, rather than the interests of the country, like the appropriation of *three and a half million dollars, last session*, for the streets of Washington, and another half million for various hospitals, Board of Health, Reform schools, ets., besides liberal appropriations for *Government* buildings and grounds.

MURDER AT PENN STATION.

One Man Killed and Another Fatally Injured—The Result of a Venuetta.

An affray, attended with fatal results, the details of which are frightful, occurred on Sunday morning at Penn Station on the P. R. R. It appears that a coal miner, Beveridge by name, and residing at Turtle Creek, started on Sunday night in company with his daughter and son-in-law to visit another married daughter, a Mrs. Adamson, living at Penn Station, with she intention of spending Sunday with her. The party arrived at Adamson's, he being a miner employed in the Westmoreland Coal Company's mines, on Saturday night, and as they had all been paid that day, the parties proceeded to have a general jollification. Things seemed to have progressed rather harmoniously until about one o'clock Sunday morning, when an old family difficulty was renewed, and a general fight ensued. Adamson, it is said, drew a revolver and fired at the old man Beveridge, the shot taking effect in the shoulder. The injury was not a very serious one, and Beveridge remarked that he could stand that kind of work all day. Adamson again levelled his pistol at Beveridge, and was in the act of firing when his wife caught his arm and endeavored to wrench the pistol out of his hand. In this effort her finger was caught under the hammer and was so badly crushed that she was compelled to release her hold. Her husband then fired again at Beveridge, the bullet penetrating the breast and passing directly through the heart, causing instant death. The fighting had continued among other members of the company, and a man named Gibson, who is also a son-in-law of the deceased, was so badly beaten that his recovery is not considered probable. It is alleged that he also used a pistol, and he is charged with being concerned in the attack upon the deceased.

As soon as the deceased fell to the floor the fight terminated, and the perpetrator attempted to escape. He was arrested, however, and was incarcerated in the jail at Greensburg to await a hearing. Gibson was so badly injured that he could not be removed, but he is under surveillance at Penn station. The deceased was about sixty years of age. The body was brought to Turtle Creek for interment.

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"ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

The Shafer Horror—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

A jury was empaneled yesterday morning by the coroner in the case of Maggie Shafer, the little girl, whose death from injuries on the Pleasant Valley Railroad, was mentioned in Monday's POST.

From the statements of Maggie's companions, it appears that they were playing "tag," on the side or North avenue nearest to the Park. The deceased was in the act of crossing the street, when a wagon approached, and she was compelled to turn aside. At that moment the Pleasant Valley car came up, and one of the mules struck the child, and she fell to the ground. That was all they could tell, except that they saw Maggie picked up after the car stopped.

Mrs. Straight, who resides at Webster street and North avenue, testified that she saw the accident and that the driver of the car, whose name is Josian Cable, checked up instantly, and lifted the child from the ground, and carried her to the house of Mrs. Moore, on North avenue. She also testified that the driver manifested the greatest anxiety concerning the child, and wept profusely. The car was detached fully half an hour.

Mrs. Moore testified that the driver carried the child into her house, and that he remained there until Mr. Shafer and a physician had been sent for. A Mr. Tierman, who was on the front of the car at the time, stated to the Coroner that he saw the child knocked down and that the driver applied the brakes instantly, and succeeded in checking the car before the wheels touched her. He says the mule kicked the child several times after she had fallen, and that the ear was cut off by the shoe of the animal. He further stated that the car was going rather slowly.

Dr. Rankin testified that he saw the child about twenty minutes after the accident, and about every hour after that until death ensued. He had made a careful examination, and found that no bones were broken. He did not think the wheels touched the deceased. He found a severe wound on the side of the head, and the spine was injured. In his opinion death was caused by the shock which the nervous system had sustained.

The inquest was adjourned till seven o'clock in the evening, when a number of other witnesses were examined. The burden of the testimony went to show that the death was purely the result of accident, and that the driver was in nowise to blame. The jury found accordingly.

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YESTERDAY'S FIRE RECORD.

Another Conflagratoin in M'Keesport—Woman Severely Burned—Fires in Lawrenceville and Allegheny.

Early yesterday morning M'Keesport was visited by another conflagration painful in its results. The flames were first discovered issuing from a small one-story frame building, located near the point, and owned and occupied by John Doyle. The family had not yet arisen, but they were suddenly awakened by the smoke, and in escaping with the children, Mrs. Doyle was severely but not dangerously burned about the face. The fire spread to the ferry house owned by Thomas Broadhead, and the blacksmith shop of Wm. Douglass, both frame structures, adjoining Mr. Doyle's house on either side, and together with the building in which the fire started, were entirely destroyed. Mr. Douglass saved one pair of bellows, but everything else was consumed. The ferryman saved nothing; neither did the Doyle family. The total loss will aggregate $2,500, on which there was but $500 insurance, held by Broadhead on the ferry house. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been the result of a defective flue.

SLIGHT FIRE IN LAWRENCEVILLE.

An alarm of fire was given about half past six o'clock yesterday morning from box 74, at Butler and Forty-fourth streets. It was occasioned by the breaking out of a fire at an oil refinery on the Island. A tank of tar was burned, involving a loss of one or two hundred dollars. No further damage was done.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

About one o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from a two-story frame stable located on the corner of Howard street and North avenue, and an alarm struck. The department promptly responded, and succeeded in saving most of the exterior part of the structure, but the interior portion was very badly damaged. Two fine horses were burned to death, and a buggy completely consumed by the flames. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the act of an incendiary.

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BLED TO DEATH.

A Sad Sight—Death From Hemorrhage.

Yesterday morning Coroner West was called to No. 3 Wood street to hold an inquest on the body of a man, ascertained to be Francis Morrison, who had expired about nine o'clock from the effects of excessive hemorrhage. The main and second floors of the building are occupied as a shoe store and the upper floor and cellar as an eating house. On last Friday the deceased called in the eating house and asked if he could remain for the night. He was provided with a bed on the third floor. He was apparently in ill-health, and all day Saturday he kept his bed. On Sunday he had a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, but the bleeding was checked. About nine o'clock yesterday morning a noise was heard in the room occupied by the deceased, and some of the occupants of the building ran up to see what was the matter. On entering the room a ghastly sight presented itself. The man was lying curled up on the floor, with his head resting against the wall. The floor was covered with blood, and his clothing and bed clothes were saturated. At this time the deceased was not quite dead, but his nose and mouth were filled with blood, and death ensued in a few moments. The deceased was sixty-six years of age according to his own statement, and lived some forty miles from the city, but in what direction could not be ascertained. From papers found in his possession, including a deposit book from the Bank of Commerce, his name is supposed to be Francis Morrison, and that is all the information that could be obtained concerning him. A verdict of death from hemorrhage of the lungs was rendered.

The Coroner took charge of the effects of deceased, which embraced a watch, a small amount of money, and a general assortment of papers, &c.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	118¾
United States 6s, 1881, bid	117½
United States 6s (Coupons	20⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	117
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	117⅜
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid.	117⅜
United States 10-40s	111
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113
Currency sixes	113¾
New 5 Per Cents	115½

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PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1873.

REMARKS—The weather continues pleasant and trade is steadily improving among the leading thoroughfare, and activity is the order of the day; most of the leading houses have about as much trade as they can conveniently handle; this is as it should be, and shows conclusively that our city is being properly appreciated among country dealers. Our rivers are declining steadily; there is, however, plenty of water for all ordinary purposes; freights have been thined out and boats have to wait some days before they can procure a paying trip. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained and a further advance in sugar cured hams established; the bacon men have a good thing at present, but if they force prices much higher they will cut off a large consumptive demand and their sales will diminish accordingly. Flour—The market continues weak with a purely local demand; prices are the same as last quoted and the supply continues ample. Apples—The receipts have increased and prices have declined; holders are anxious to sell out. Butter—Is coming in more freely and the tendency is to lower prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the usual advance is obtained:

OIL—Lard oil, 73a75c; No 2, 63c; linseed, 95a98c per gallon.

ONIONS—Sales, prime to choice silver skins, $7a7 50 per bbl; yellow, $6a6 50; good red, $5a5 50 per bbl; onion sets, $3a5 per bu.

POTATOES—The market was less firm. We quote sales from 80a95c per bushel.

HOMINY—Is selling at $4a4 25 per barrel.

WHISKY—Sales, high wines, 91a92 per gallon.

APPLES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article as relates to prices or demand; the receipts are on the increase, with a good stock in the market; dealers report current sales at $2 50a3 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; previous prices have been maintained; we note sales at 45a55c.

ALE—Stock ample and not very active; we note sales of India ale at $11 per barrel; XX ale $10; X ale $9; porter $10; half barrels in proportion.

ASHES—The market is well supplied; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

BUTTER—The receipts are on the increase, and stocks are accumulating; prices are weak; the principal demand was for choice lots for family use; we quote medium to good at 30a34c; prime to choice at 35a37c per lb; common lots not wanted.

BEESWAX—Market steady at 33a35c per lb.

BEANS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the current rates are $2 50a3 00 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Steady; common red at 3½a4c; fair to prime green at 4½a5½c; hurl at 6½a7c.

BAGGING—In good supply; we quote Penn mills 2 bushel at 37c; 2½ bushel at 45c, and 3 bushel at 53c.

CARBON OIL—The market appears a shade firmer, but no higher, although the tendency is that way; the current rates for standard brands are 15¾a16c for car load lots.

COUNTY BACON—The market was very firm, and all good lots that were offered sold readily at fair prices. We quote as follows: Hams 9a10c; clear sides 7a8c; shoulders 5½a6c.

CHEESE—The stock in first hands is being steadily reduced. The currant rates are: New York Goshen 17a17½c; Ohio Goshen 16a16½c; factory 14a15c; Ohio sweitzer 16a18c.

EGGS—In fair supply at 16a17c.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, April 17, 1873.

REMARKS—The Market continues firm with a fair demand; in the oil regions a slight advance has been established; producers have evidently made up their minds that their time is approaching. In our market there was but little done in the raw article; at Parker's prices have advanced, with sales at $2 32' the highest point reached for some time.

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market firmer; prices are looking up; April delivery is quoted f. o. b. on cars at 16¼c; May 16¼a16¾c. Philadelphia is quoted at 19¾c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Market moderately active. We have no change to note in prices, and quote sales of country at $1 90; city at $2 00 2 05.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 16.—The *Courier* says: The petroleum market remains firm at all points with few sellers at the advanced prices bid, expecting better figures. On the Upper Road $2 35 was bid last night and there were more buyers than sellers; the market closed firm with the following sales.

UPPER CREEK.

500 bbls	spot	2 32
500 do	do	2 35½

LOWER CREEK.

1,000 do	do	2 37½
500 do	do	2 35
4,000 do	June	2 55

OIL CITY.

500 bbls	spot	2 55
1,000 do	do	2 50

PARKER'S.

500 do	do	2 32½

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—Market steady.

Standard White	19½c
Crude	8½c
Cases	24½c
April	19¾c
May	20c

ROUSEVILLE, April 16.—Market firm, at $2 35.

TITUSVILLE, April 16.—Market quiet and firm; spot held at $2 35a2 37½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 16.—Market unchanged at $2 30.

OIL CITY, April 16—Market firm at $2 50; upper road $2 40a2 50; lower road $2 35.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, April 17, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been quite heavy, both of through stock and also that intended for sale here. The quality of the offerings were principally of the medium grades, with a few lots of prime cattle. The Eastern markets are reported decidedly better, which coupled with the fact that the run was only moderate and the demand fully up with the supply, the market was an active one on all grades. Sales were reported at an advance from ¼ to ½c over last week's prices. The market closed firm at the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00a7 25
Extra 1,300 lb steers	6 50a6 75
Prime 1,200 lb steers	6 00a6 25
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 50a5 75
Fair 1,000	5 25a5 50
Bulls	3 75a4 50
Cows	3 50a5 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were light, and under the influence of moderate offerings the market was firmer and stocks were more readily disposed of than for some days past; the rates, however, are unchanged. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 00a6 10
Prime "	5 75a5 90
Yorkers, prime smooth	5 50

SHEEP.

The receipts were heavy and the quality good, fully one-half the offering being clipped stock; the market ruled active the supply being large with a tendency to lower prices. The following are the present rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Extra 100a110 lbs. fine wool	$7 00a7 25
Extra 85 to 90 lbs. fine wool	6 75a6 90
Extra 85 lbs fine wool	6 50
Clipped	4 00a6 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
TUESDAY, April 15, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of stock at the Union Cattle Yards, by the various railroads centering here, was an average one; besides, we noticed several lots from Beaver, Lawrence, Butler, Mercer and adjoining counties. The receipts, taken as a whole, were fully up with those of last week; in quality the offerings were mostly made up of medium grades and a fair sprinkling of extra stock. The latter was readily disposed of at good prices. The weather was favorable—a decided improvement on last week; butchers still complain of a bad market, but then we must have grumblers, and we suppose it is their time. The following are the nominal rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs do	7 00a7 25
Extra 1,300	6 50a6 75
Extra 1,200	6 00a6 25
Prime 1,100	5 50a5 75
Fair 1,000	5 25a5 50
Bulls	3 00a4 50
Stockers	3 00a4 75

SHEEP.

The feeling is good and holders firm in thir demands. Sheep are selling at about last week's figures with the demand well up to the supply. A good many of clipped were among the offerings, and seemed to be preferred. If the weather would keep warm they would soon take the place of wooled altogether. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$7 25a7 50
" 95 lb do do	7 00a7 10
" 90 lb do do	6 50a6 75
Clipped	4 00a6 25

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sales was larger than usual; the quality of the offerings being only fair; in fact only a limited number of prime and extra were to be seen; buyers were purchasing sparingly and trade could not be called active; taken as a whole the market was a fair one. The nominal rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$5 90a6 00
Prime "	5 75a5 85
Prime Yorkers	5 25a5 40
Fair Yorkers	5 10a5 20

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PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, April 17, 1873.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. In fact, it can scarcely be called a market, as dealers are so wide apart in their views that nothing was done. As a matter of course, prices were altogether nominal. The fact is, the wool growers have made a mistake, and the sooner they get rid of their old stock the better, in order to make room for the new clip. The eastern markets are fully as dull as our own. The rates are as follows:

Fine fleece	45a50c
Choice clips	50c
Unwashed	29a32c

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The pressure in the money market has resulted in some serious consequences, including a general decline in values on stock exchange. The failure of the firm of Barton & Allen was announced at two o'clock, causing a general panicky feeling, in which there was a fall of from ½ to 7½c per cent. in values. The house was supposed to be the confidential agents of Commodore Vanderbilt, the senior member being his nephew, and the junior his grandson. Under the announcement of their inability to meet engagements, stocks were thrown overboard, amidst the wildest confusion, for any price. The failure is understood to be the result of carrying Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union and New York Central stocks in the extremely stringent money market of the past three weeks, the daily large commissions having eaten up the cash resources of the firm, and so taxed those of the customers that they were unable to respond. Other suspensions are rumored but not confirmed. The market finally rallied to a considerable extent from its extreme depression, and closed quite steady with indications that the worst is over. It is the general belief that the financial storm will clear the atmosphere, and that Wall street is on the eve of a better condition of affairs. There are many complaints of the persistency of street parties on the usury matter, and the claim is that but for their intervention the panic of to-day would not have occurred.

Money is scarce and dearer to-day. Early business on call was at ¼a⅜ per cent. per diem, but during the afternoon rates advanced to ⅝a¾ per cent, and after three o'clock dealings were at ½a⅝ per cent. Just before four o'clock the rate fell to 7 per cent.. The express companies received $1,750,900 to-day.

Sterling from 18⅜ to 18 1-16 fr sight, while cable transfers were offere at 8⅛ per cent. cash for to-morrow.

Loans were made at 2a5 per cent. for carrying and flat for borrowing.

The Clearings were $124,100,000.

Treasury disbursements $162,000.

Custom receipts $419,000.

The Treasury sells $1,500,000 ta-morrow.

Governments were dull, closing feverish.

State bonds were neglected. During the first half hour of the business on stock exchange, an advance of ¼a¾ per cent. was made and the market was firm, but a free selling movement, prevailed at first board and prices by noon were slightly lower. During second call the market was very excited, and prices rapidly declined to nearly one-eighth per cent, Western Union falling to 78, New York Central to 97½, Lake Shore to 78½, Pacific Mail to 104½, Wabash to 62, Union Pacific to 25, Ohio to 40½, and C. C. & I. C. to 4a¾, Harlem to 120 and St. Paul to 54. Subsequently there was a recovery of 1a3½ per cent. chiefly in the stocks above mentioned and the market closed quite strong.

At a meeting here to-day of the directors of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, it was determined to enter into arrangements to secure its full share of business of all connecting lines east and west. The contract with the Hocking Valley Road was also perfected making the C. C. & I. C. an important coal road.

$1,143,000 cancelled gold certificates were cent to Washington to-day.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—Cotton dull and prices have declined to 18½c. Flour firmer at $7 50a7 65. Wheat quiet at $1 65a1 67. Corn firm at 40c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80a85c. Barley quiet and unchanged at 32a38c. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Provisions strong and active. Lard very firm with a good demand; steam 8a8½c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 6a6¾c; clear rib sides 8a8½c. Whisky steady at 86c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; but firmer; No 1 red winter held at $1 73, No 3, $1 63. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; mixed 46a47c. Oats quiet; No 1 40c. Refined petroleum unchanged; rather firmer; car loads 16c.

MARRIED.

BRYANT—NOBBS—On Tuesday, April 15th, at the residence of the bride's father, J. H. Nobbs, by Rev. Thomas McCleary, CLARENCE M. BRYANT, of Erie, Pa., and MARCIE E. NOBBS, of this city.

PEARSON—BEST—On Thursday evening, 10, 1873, at First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. F. Scovel, JAMES M. PEARSON to ANNA L. BEST.

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DIED.

HAGAN—On Tuesday, April 15, at 12 o'clock p. m., ELIZA WILSON, daughter of Thomas and Maria Hagan, aged 8 years and 3 months.

SINGER—On Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., GEORGE SINGER, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

ZWEIDINGER—On Tuesday evening, April 15, of paralysis, JOHN ZWEIDINGER, Sr., in the 44th year of his age.

WEAVER—On Wednesday, April 16th, at 2 P. M. KATE LYONS, infant daughter of Joshua Weaver and the late Kate M., aged 3 weeks and 5 days.

GRAY—On Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, MATTIE A., wife of James C. Gray, in the 30th year of her age.

McCLOWRY—On Saturday, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., Mr. THOS. McCLOWRY, Sr., in the 86th year of his age.

PATTERSON—On Tuesday morning, April 15th at 4:30, Mrs. ROSE S., wife of Samuel F. Patterson.

DAVIS—On Monday, April 14th, Mrs. ANNA M. DAVIS, sister of the Rev. Thomas Crumpton, in the 65th year of her age.

McKEE—On Monday morning, April 14th inst. at 1:15 Mrs. CATHARINE McKEE, in the 84th year of her age, relict of the late David McKee, formerly of Killinchy, County, Down, Ireland.

ORR—On Tuesday evening last, at his residence in Kittanning, Pa., after a short illness, Mr. CHARLES ORR, in the 74th year of his age.

NICHOL—On Sabbath afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, JOHN NICHOL, in the 75th year of his age.

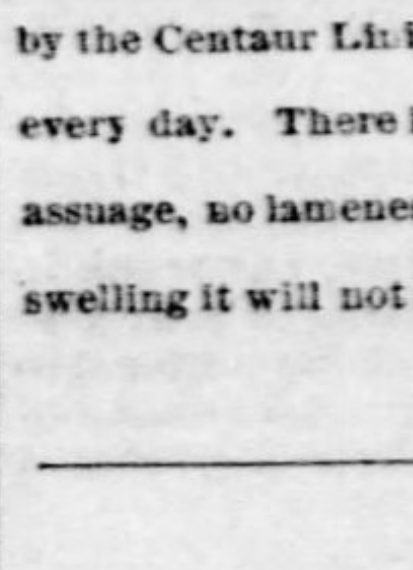
CUNNINGHAM—On Sunday, April 13, 1873, at 3 A. M., Mrs. NANCY CUNNINGHAM, aged 70 years.

WALLACE—In Allegheny, April 13th, 1873, Miss MARION C. WALLACE.

BELLAM—On Monday, April 14th, in Hazlewood, BERTHA ELIZA, infant daughter of Rev. T. L. Bellam.

Never too Late to Mend.

When the stomach is in a state of chronic rebellion against every kind of food, and the attending physician with solemn and portentious gravity declares that such cases of confirmed dyspepsia defy all remedies, do not put faith in his *ipse dixit*. Indigestion of this obstinate character may be incurable by his prescriptions, but it is not therefore an irremovable fixture in the system. The fact is that the great vegetable and corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is radically curing cases of this seemingly desperate nature every day. Indeed it is in those malignant phases of dyspepsia which no ordinary medicine can control that its remedial properties are most wonderfully manifested. We say to the long suffering martyr, whose stomach is a source of perpetual torment to him, that by the persistent and daily use of this glorious tonic, he can not only restore the digestive organs, to their full vigor, but can keep them in good working order through life. If there is constipation, the gentle aperient operation of the Bitters will remove all obstructions and keep the bowels in a regular and healthy condition. The grand characteristic of this vitalizing and purifying vegetable preparation is that it acts beneficialy upon every organ, controlling the liver, reinforcing the nerves, toning the coats of the stomach, promoting a healthy habit of body, relieving the blood of all impurities, clearing the brain and reviving the spirits.



If I had known it

LAST YEAR. This was the language of a poor cripple, who fourteen months ago, was smashed under an iron beam. He had been allowed to suffer pain and assume a mass of deformity—but he had now recovered the use of one knee by the Centaur Liniment. We hear such language every day. There is no pain this liniment will not assuage, no lameness it will not alleviate, and no swelling it will not subdue.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor Oil. apr10

The Lungs—Consumption.

The importance of treatment in lung diseases by some one who has given the matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as to afford hope for a cure, after all other ordinary means had been apparently exhausted. His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city, is invaluable, and whilst it is curing, at the same time supports nature and renews the life.

The Doctor's office is at 167 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 120 Penn street.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. feb3-1yd&w

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